The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV.---NO. 25. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 27, 1867.

HE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE RRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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A LIFE'S LOSS.

you remember the Summer day
sun found me down by the ruined mill?
skies were blue, and the waters bright,
And shadows glanced on the sandy hill;
And the stream moaned on.

sat by my side on the moss-grown log,
Where one whom I loved last night had stood—
eard his voice, like an undertone,
While you talked to me in that solitude,
And the stream moaned on.

did not tell me your heart was mine—
ou only said that my face was fair,
at silks and satins should robe my form,
And jewels should flash amid my hair,
And the stream moaned on.

did not ask me to give you love—
ou did not touch my lips or my brow—
felicitied you were with my plighted troth
And never a kiss to seal the vow,
And the stream moaned on.

u went away with your lofty port,
And smiled as you turned your light good-bye,
the wind stole down from the frowning hill,
And stood at my side with a sapping sigh,
And the stream moaned on.

u remember the pomp of our bridal morn—
The jewels that mocked the bright sunshine—
e rustling silks—the sailing plumes—
The flush of roses—the flow of wine—
With the crowd looked on.

d I saw a sight they did not see—
A guest they knew not was there—
ut of my heart, he came to mock
My bridal throws with his cold hair,
And my soul moaned on.

u got that day what you bargained for—
e hair to braid your jewels in,
y form to deck with costly silken robes,
My face to show to your haughty kin,
But my soul moaned on.

lk of love—you come too late—
You cannot dispel the heart's eclipse—
here your image should be a corpse lies enshrined,
And no voice comes from the death-cold lips
Though my soul moans on.

me Summer day I shall wander down
Where the waters flow by the ruined mill—
re the shadows come, and the sunlight go,
There at the foot of the windy hill,
And the stream moans on.

ou will find me there, 'neath the whispering wave.
Colder and stiller than ever before—
e dreams I dreamed and the hopes I hoped
ll be hushed to silence evermore
Though the stream moans on.

THE CLOUDS.

Dark and heavy-bosomed clouds
Leaning on the streams of wind,
Pressing on in frowning crowds
Throngs before and throngs behind,
Sweeps the high and empty air!
Rock our barrier rises there.

O, descend not for the bird
That delights to fly so near!
Have ye not already heard
Of those black and whirling gravcs,
Seas on gallant vessels piled,
Screams of fear and sobs of wild?

O'er the dim mid-ocean parts,
Many a son and father sails;
Isle and continent have hearts
Anxious at the growing gales,
Chain those mighty reckless wings!
Which the dying tempest swings!

Change and lie in softer light;
Drop the gathering showers;
Bring again the snowdrops white,
And the violets of the bowers!
Let the spring with happy eyes
See her own bright suns arise!

—All the Year Round.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

Some Curious Investigations.

"SINGING AND DANCING" FLAME.

The following abstract of Professor Tyndall's curious experimental lecture upon singing and dancing flame, delivered at the Royal Institution, has been kindly furnished us by himself to the February number of the *Philosophical Magazine*:

The sounding of a hydrogen flame when inclosed within a glass tube was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Higgens, in 1777. The subject has been since investigated by Chladni, De La Rive, Faraday, Wheatstone, Rijke, Sondhauss, and Kundt. The action of unisonant sounds on flames inclosed in tubes has been investigated by Count Schaffgotsch and myself. The jumping of a naked fish-tail flame, in response to musical sounds was first noticed by Professor Leconte at a musical party in the United States. He made the important observation that the flame did not jump until it was near flart. That his discovery was the key to the whole followed up by this learned investigator was probably due to too great a sketch of courtesy on his part toward myself. Last year, while preparing the experiments for one of my Friday evening "Juvenile Lectures," my late assistant, Mr. Barrett, observed the effect independently; and he afterward succeded in illustrating it by some very striking experiments. With a view to a more systematic course, and also to the requirements of a forthcoming work on sound, the subject of sounding and sensitive flames has been recently submitted to examination in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. The principal results of the inquiry are embodied in the following abstract:

"Pass a steady burning candle rapidly through the air, you obtain as the result a band of light, while an almost musical sound heard at the same time announces the rhythmic character of the motion. If, on the contrary, you hold a candle flame, the fluttering noise produced indicates a rhythmic action. When a fluttering of the air is produced at the embouchure of an organ pipe, the resonance of the pipe reinforces that particular pulse of the flutter whose period of vibration coincides with its own, and raises it to a musical sound. When a gas flame is introduced into an open tube of suitable length and width, the current of air passing over the flame produces such a flutter, which the resonance of the tube exaits to a musical sound. Introducing a gas flame into this tube three feet long, we obtain a rich musical note; introducing it into a tube six feet long, we obtain a note an octave deeper—the pitch of the note depending on the length of the tube. Introducing the flame into the third, which is fifteen feet long, the sound assumes extraordinary intensity. The vibrations which produce are sufficiently powerful to shake the pipes, floors, seats, gallery, and the five or six hundred people who occupy the seats and gallery. The flame is sometimes extinguished by its own violence, and ends its career by an explosion as loud as a pistol shot. The roar of a flame in a chimney is of this character; it is a rude attempt at music. By varying the size of the flame, these tubes may be caused to emit their harmonic sounds. Passing from large pipes to small ones, we obtain a series of musical notes which rise in pitch as the tube diminishes in length. This latter tube, when 17½ inches long, vibrates 458 times in a second; while that contained in this tube, 10¾ inches long, vibrates 717 times in a second. Owing to the intense heat of the ascending column, these numbers are greater than those corresponding to organ pipes of the same length sounding in air. The vibrations of the flame consist of a series of condensations and revivals of the flame. The singing flame appears continuous; but if the head be moved to and fro, or if an opera glass, directed to the flame, be caused to move rapidly to and fro, after the method of Wheatstone, the flame he regarded in a mirror which is caused to rotate, the images due to the revivals of the flame are separated from each other, and there appears a chain of great beauty. With a longer tube and larger flame, by means of a concave mirror, I can project this chain of flames upon a screen. I first clasp my hand round the end of the tube so as to prevent the current of air which causes the flutter from passing over the flame; the image of the flame is now steady upon the screen before you. I move the mirror, and you have this continuous luminous band. I withdraw my hand, the current of air passes over the flame, and instantly the band breaks up into a chain of images. A position can be chosen in the tube at which the flame burst spontaneously into song. A positi n may also be chosen where the flame is silent, but which, if it could only be started, it would continue to sound. It is possible to start such a silent flame by a pitch-pipe, by the siren, or by the human voice. It is also possible to cause one flame to effect the musical ignition of another. The sound which starts the flame must be nearly in unison with its own. Both flames must be so near unison as to produce distinct beats. A flame may be employed to detect sonorous vibrations in air. Thus, in front of this resonant case, which supports a large and powerful tuning fork, I move this bright gas flame to and fro. A continuous band of light is produced, slightly indented through the friction of the air. The fork is now sounded, and instantly this band breakes up into a series of distinct images of the flame. Approaching the same flame towards either end of one of our tin tubes with the sounding flames within it, and causing it to move to and fro, the sonorous vibrations also effect the breaking up of the band of light into a chain of images. In this glass tube, fourteen inches long, a flame is sounding. I bring the flat flame of a fish-tail burner over the tube, the broad side of the flame being at right angles to the axis of the tube. The fish-tail ins antly emits a musical note of the same pitch as that of the singing flame but of different quality. Its sound is, in fact, that of a membrane, the part of which it here plays. Against a broad bat's wing flame I allow a sheet of air, issuing from a thin slit, to impinge. A musical note is the consequence. The note can be proced by air or by carbonic acid; but it is produced with greater force and purity by oxygen. The pitch of the note depends on the distance of the slit from the flame. Before you burns a bright candle flame. I may shout clap my hands, sound this whistle, strike this anvil with a hammer, or explode a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; though sonorous waves pass in each case through the air, the candle is absolutely insensible to the sound; there is no motion of the flame. I now urge from this small blowpipe a narrow stream of air through the flame of the candle, producing thereby an incipient flutter, and reducing the brightness of the flame. I now sound the whistle; the flame jumps visibly. Matters may be so arranged that when the whistle sounds the flame shall be either almost restored to its pristine brightness, or the amount of light it still possesses shall disappear. Before you now burns a bright flame from a fish-tail burner. I may, as before, shout, clap my hands, sound a whistle, or sound an anvil; the flame remains steady and without a ripple. I now urge against the broad face of the flame a stream of air from the blowpipe just employed. The flame is cut in two by the stream of air; it flutters slightly; and now, when the whistle is sounded, the flame starts. A knock on the table causes the two half flames to unite and from for an instant a flame of the ordinary shape. By a slight variation of the experiment, the two side flames disappear when the whistle is sounded, and a central tongue of flame is thrust forth in their stead.

"Passing from a fish-tail to a bat's-wing burner, I obtain this broad, steady flame. It is quite insensible to the loudest sound which would be tolerable here. The flame is fed from this gas-holder, which places a power of pressure at my disposal unattainable from the gas-pipes of the Institution. I turn on more gas. The flame enlarges, but it is still insensible to sound. I enlarge it still more, and now a slight flutter of its edge answers to the whistle. Turning on a little more gas, and sounding again, the jumping of the flame is still more distinct. Finally I turn on gas until the flame is on the point of roaring, as flames do when the pressure is too great. I now sound my whistle; the flame roars and thrusts suddenly upward eight long quivering tongues. I strike this distant anvil with a hammer; the flame instantly responds by thrusting forth its tongues. Another flame is now before you. It issues from a burner formed of ordinary gas tubing by my assistant. The flame is 18 inches long, and smokes copiously. I sound the whistle; the flame falls to a heighth of 9 inches, the smoke disappears, and the brilliancy of the flame is augmented. Here are two other flames, also issuing from burners formed by my assistant. The one of them is long, straight and smoky; the other is short, forked and brilliant. I sound the whistle; the long flame becomes short, forked and brilliant; the forked flame becomes long and smoky. As regards, therefore, their response to the sonorous waves, the one of these flames is the exact complement of the other. Here are two gas flat flames, 10 inches high and about 5 inches across at their widest part. They are purposely made forked flames. When the whistle sounds, the flame on each side turns suddenly inward, and continues in its new position as long as the whistle continues to sound. Here, again, is a flame of admirable steadiness and brilliancy, issuing from a single circle orifice in a common iron nipple. I whistle, clap my hands, strike the anvil, and produce other souls; the flame is perfectly steady. Observe the gradual change from this apathy to sensitiveness. The flame is now 4 inches high. I make its heighth 6 inches; it is still indifferent. I make it 10 inches; a barely perceptible quiver responds to the whistle; I make it 14 inches high, and now it jumps briskly the moment the air in the blowpipe whistle sounded. I augment the pressure; the flame is now 16 inches long, and you observe a wavering which announces the approach to the near roaring. I increase the pressure; it now roars, and shortens at the same time to a height of 8 inches. I diminish the pressure a little; the flame is again 16 inches long, and is on the point of roaring. It stands, as it were, on the brink of a precipice. The whistle pushes it over. Observe, it shortens when the whistle sounds, exactly as it did when the pressure was in excess. The sonorous pulses, in fact, furnish the supplement of energy necessary to produce the roar and shorten the flame. This is the single philosophy of all these sensitive flames.

"The pitch of the note chosen to push the flame over the brink is not a matter of indifference. I have here a tuning fork which vibrates 256 times in a second, emitting a clear and forcible note. It has no effect upon this flame. Here are three other forks, vibrating respectively 320, 384, and 512 times in a second. Not one of them produces the slightest impression upon the flame. As it does not wear the Royal robes, and when she opens Parliament in person, the robes are thrown over the back of the throne, which is a gilded chair surmounted with a gilt crown, and sits on them. She comes to London when duty calls, seldom passes a night in her capital, and has passed less than a dozen in four years. She remains in quiet at Windsor or Osborne. She has no company but what her official position imposes on her. The state apartments at Windsor are all dismantled and are unused—the massive plate is not used, a plain silver service is put on the table—a small, quiet pony and a low-wheeled carriage the Queen uses for her private rides at Windsor, and she seldom, unless duty calls her to London, goes beyond the private park of the Castle. The 100 horses that fill the Windsor stables are seldom used, and the eight yeamn for state occasions are not driven twice a year.

The room in which the Prince Consort breathed his last is kept with scrupulous care, just as the Prince left it. The last pair of boots each night the dressing gown and slippers are put in their accustomed place. The Queen's confidential attendant is a Highlander by the name of Brown. He has all the care of the room of the Queen—and bare-legged messengers come from the "Queen's Apartments" at Windsor when Her Majesty is to be served. This Brown has been the constant companion of the Queen. He is about fifty—tall and spare—with great assurance, and attends the Queen to and from London. Great attempts have been made to dislodge him, but all in vain. The Queen has her will of her own. Brown was the Prince Consort's Highland servant, and was held by him in all honor. While Victoria rules England, Brown will rule the Royal household.

The attempt to compel the Queen to dwell in London and make a show of royalty has about its embankments. The coming of the Princess was hailed with rapture—so young, so amiable, so elegant, so graceful and courtly—withal the daughter of a king. She met with a warm welcome, and seemed to promise a revival of the splendors of royalty. Her sickness is lamented—her death would be greatly deplored.

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Her favorite room at Windsor overlooks the tomb at Frogmore, where Prince Albert lies. He was a benefactor to the poor, and when he began she seems resolved to finish. The night he died the Queen called in a young widow who was in her household to sit with her, and to her, in the night, the Queen said: "No one now lives that can call me Victoria."

Neglecting no duty that the nation has a right to ask at her hand, the Queen has taken a public leave of mere display and laid aside the mere baubles of royalty. To good acts and deeds of mercy she seems to have consecrated her time and fortune. Her benefactions are princely, but mainly among the poor and to institutions calculated to bless poor and neglected children. Mr. Peabody's donation in London touched the Queen's heart, because it carried out a work to which Prince Albert devoted the closing hours of his life—the attempt to make comfortable the homes of the industrious toilers in the land.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Cross Cut Road connecting Buffalo directly with the Pennsylvania oil regions is rapidly approaching completion. The construction train has been run from Brocton to Mayville, and the road is nearly completed from Sherman to Corry. Passenger cars will be run on the entire road by the middle of May.

It is stated that the Reading Railroad Company have commenced work on the proposed new railroad from Port Clinton to Topton Station on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, in compliance with their agreement with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The new road is part of the through route of the latter company to New York.

The Erie *Dispatch* has the following opinion of a good road: A trip over the Cleveland and Erie Railroad proves that its high reputation is well deserved. With the train gliding along at the rate of thirty miles per hour there is no jolting or bumping, but only a pleasant tremor—not enough, however, to disturb the traveler in reading the finest type, and enjoying, in its perfection, the luxury of travel.

The Pithole *Record*, in referring to the late meeting at Tionesta relative to the Tionesta Valley Railroad says: The end aimed at is a railroad from Tionesta to Sheffield on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad by way of the Tionesta Valley, opening up a thickly timbered region and a short cut route. Committees were appointed to look after the right of way and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock. The committees have gone to work with a will; but there seems to be a doubt whether the new road shall be called a child of the Allegheny Valley or the Pennsylvania Central.

A late London letter speaking of the miseries of England, in connection with a recent large gathering of destitute people, says: "The question at Westminster was how to dispose of a few millions of surplus revenue—that at the East End was how to get bread for 40,000 idle and famishing people. A procession of four or five thousand ragged starvelings gathered from Poplar, Bethnell Green and Wapping, and, preceded by a melancholy fife and drum, marched through the city and the Strand to the palaces of Pall Mall. They were very quiet, pale, ragged, a miserable company forced to be idle and compelled to beg. A contribution box was carried along each sidewalk. But voluntary contributions on such a scale were hopeless. After a few months people get tired of giving. London is too large. The great hive needs to swarm. The parishes are beggared to support their poor. What is wanted is to take these forty thousand people up bodily, and transfer them to Canada or Austria—to South Africa—to any place where soil and sunshine will provide them food. They cannot move themselves. Their clothes and tools are at the pawn-brokers, their furniture sold to the last stitch."

The following, which occurs in the Paris letter to the New York *Times*, sustains the views we have taken of the Paris Exposition as a considerable failure: The French are naturally astonished at the indication of lukewarmness on the part of the Americans, for it was in great part on them that they counted, the other nations being prevented by various reasons from traveling. The Parisans are also astonished at the small demand for rooms, and the prices, which were put up a quarter or a half, begin to think seriously of falling again. The fact is, we already see advertisements in the papers of apartments and boarding "at the old rates." The immense temporary establishments in the neighborhood of the exhibition are, in part, the cause of this, for they furnish board and lodging cheaper than the old rates.

STATE ITEMS.

A ten thousand barrel oil tank is to be erected in Franklin.

Two new churches are to be erected in Franklin immediately. A new Presbyterian church is now under way, and the Methodists have secured sufficient funds to commence work upon a new building for their use.

Work on the new rolling mill of Alexander, Ashton & Co., at Sharon, is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed without delay.

The ticket office of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad at Sharon was robbed a few nights since of one hundred and fifty dollars.

The sum of nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents have been contributed by the citizens of Erie towards partially refunding to the family of Col. Jno. W. McLane, the amount he expended from his private means in forming the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A boot and shoe dealer, J. Speisman, of Titusville, was victimized on Thursday by one J. Lechrist, who passed on him a forged check for $300, purporting to be drawn on M. H. Avery & Co., of Miller Farm. Lechrist escaped.

Mr. L. P. Thompson, agent of the United States Express company at Petroleum Center has become hoplessly insane.

In Springfield, Erie county, a few nights since, two dogs entered a sheep fold, and out of a flock of sixty-four only three escaped unharmed, the rest being either killed or wounded.

Charles Moore, one of the principal oil operators of Petroleum Center, suddenly left that place early last week. It is estimated that his liabilities are about eight or ten thousand dollars. Among the heaviest losers are: W. H. Barnett, $8,000; Ocean Oil Company, $1,500; Patterson & Dickey, $1,000; while there are many who sustain losses of $500 each.

The Neshannock United Presbyterian Church, four miles east of New Castle, Lawrence county, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. Cause of fire, a defective flue.

The first engine used in the oil regions by Colonel Drake, is now employed in running the machinery of a machine shop in Petroleum Center.

Queen Victoria and Her Ways.

A late London letter says: The Queen will not drive through the royal gateway of the Palace, nor has she since her husband died. She will not ride through the royal entrance to the House of Lords, but goes in through the Peers' entrance. She will not wear the Royal robes, and when she opens Parliament in person, the robes are thrown over the back of the throne, which is a gilded chair surmounted with a gilt crown, and sits on them. She comes to London when duty calls, seldom passes a night in her capital, and has passed less than a dozen in four years. She remains in quiet at Windsor or Osborne. She has no company but what her official position imposes on her. The state apartments at Windsor are all dismantled and are unused—the massive plate is not used, a plain silver service is put on the table—a small, quiet pony and a low-wheeled carriage the Queen uses for her private rides at Windsor, and she seldom, unless duty calls her to London, goes beyond the private park of the Castle. The 100 horses that fill the Windsor stables are seldom used, and the eight yeamn for state occasions are not driven twice a year.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London *Owl* thinks it not unlikely that England may be drawn into the impending contest between France and Prussia. According to the *Owl*, Lord Stanley has been appealed to by the Prussian Cabinet, to induce the Dutch Government to withdraw from negotiations with France for the cession of the Duchy, and it is believed that on this occasion the Foreign Secretary may depart from his policy of non-intervention in Continental affairs.

From recent declarations of the French journals, it appears the imperial Cabinet has not abandoned its designs on Luxemburg, and Prussia seems determined not to permit the Duchy to be separated from Germany.

The *Owl* intimates that Lord Lyons will succeed Earl Cowley as Minister to Paris.

In a debate in the North German Parliament, on the 2d, General Moltke resisted a motion to reduce the term of service of soldiers in the regiments, on the ground that in the present state of Europe it was not expedient to impair the efficiency of the army by such reduction.

The *Herald's* special correspondence from Dublin and Thurles, indicates very plainly that another and more extensive Fenian rising is expected in Ireland, and that the British Commander-in-Chief is forced to keep fully prepared for active exertion at any moment.

An action which took place between three armed Fenians, McClure and two others, and the men of a British flying column, in a wood near Mitchelstown, was a most exciting affair. The determined bravery of the Fenians, as well as the rapidity of their fire, elicited the admiration of the soldiers. The three Fenians fought 120 soldiers until one of their number was killed and the remaining two captured.

The *Herald's* Queenstown, Ireland, correspondent says: There is an almost general exodus to the United States. The class of people emigrating is generally of the comfortable farming classes.

Count Bismarck on Universal and Direct Suffrage.

Count Bismarck lately made the following observations at the sitting of the German Parliament: "Universal suffrage is a legacy which has been transmitted to us by the national aspiration for German unity. The governments would prefer a different system, but they have not proposed any substitute. I know nothing more absurd and more pitiful than the Prussian law which sanctions election by classes and by indirect suffrage, caprice and harshness accompanying the tax-rated suffrage. It would not be prudent to combine the right of the suffrage with social or class distinctions. Indirect suffrage alters the expression of public opinion; direct and universal suffrage will introduce talent into Parliament." These observations were received with loud cheers.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has designated justices, Nelson, Swayne and Miller, of that Court, a commission to prepare the forms and practice to be employed under the Bankrupt law which goes into operation June first. Mr. Clinton Rice, of New York, has been choosen Secretary of the Commission.

The Village of Corry.

A letter from the thriving village of Corry indulges in high expectations concerning the future of that place. The writer says:

"We are a railroad center the junction of two as large and extensive railroads as there is in this or any other country. Besides our home market little road in this section, (*i. e.* the Oil Creek Railroad, and the terminus of another which we expect will be of a cross cut to turn the Lake Shore travel this way. We are situated about thirty miles from Erie, Meadville, Titusville, Warren, Jamestown and Westfield, no town interfering that have any prospect of making large places; giving us a radius of farming country of fifteen miles, whose farmers do already, and will come here to trade and sell their produce. Next a location for any and all kinds of mechanical industry. Besides our home market we have six different ways for manufacturers to bring in raw material and ship their wares. We have quite a number of factories here and already starting. The Downer Oil Works Co., who constantly employ from one hundred hands, are now putting an addition to their works, of a large barrel factory. They will use it mostly for slaves, beech and maple, as we have an abundance of it in this section, and use them by machinery. We have the Atlantic & Great Western and Oil Creek Railroad machine shops, and will probably have the Cross Cut also. Howard & Son, of Buffalo, are putting up an extensive tannery, which will give a large number of hands employment, and there is large steam mill going up near by. So you see we will turn out quite a number of barrels, for a large pail and tub factory has just been started, which has more orders than they can fill. We also have a large number of smaller manufactories yet in their infancy, which will soon make a show, and I suppose you will think I have bragged enough for one day."

The McCoy Murder.

The preliminary examination of Lewis K. McCoy, before Justice Oliver, in Steubenville, for shooting Joseph McDonald, at McCoy's Station, on the 16th inst., has resulted in his being held for murder in the first degree. We learn from the Steubenville *Herald* that Justice Oliver, on recommitting the prisoner to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet in June next, said that, although he was opposed to capital punishment, he felt satisfied that the evidence in the case warranted him in his opinion, and he sent Lewis K. McCoy to hold Joseph McDonald without provocation. He was accordingly remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. The counsel for the prisoner waived the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney that he would have a hearing in the case within three days, before the Probate Judge.

Crop Prospect in Southern Illinois.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Jonesboro, says: "We have had a week of very fair, dry weather; but it is now setting in to rain again. Winter wheat has not looked so well all through Egypt as it does now, for many years. Peach trees are now out in full bloom, and the prospects for a large crop were never better. There is very little danger from frost so late in the season. All other fruits, are so far, uninjured."

We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that Col. George F. McFarland, at present a clerk in the School Department, has been appointed Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania. Col. McF. is among the ablest and most experienced of the professional educators in the country, and was for several years at the head of one of our most flourishing seminaries. He ordered gallant service during the war, and lost a leg while leading his men in the battle of Gettysburg. He had done much towards perfecting the plan for educating soldiers' orphans, and will unquestionably render that great system a success and a credit to the Commonwealth.

A single fact is referred to, to show that there exists a want of confidence in the minds of the French people, in the Emperor's wisdom or luck. Within the week a special election was held in a provincial district, to fill the place of a deceased deputy, who, in 1865, was chosen, being at that time unopposed, by a large majority. His successor, a Government candidate, ran in last Sunday by a majority of less than 400, in a total vote of nearly 34,000. At the last election, a year ago, the vote in the district, of the whole number of legal electors in the district, 38,700, 34,000 exercised their right on this occasion. There is a growing activity in the vitality of the French body politic.

Concerning the prevailing style of fashionable church music, *The Christian Register* makes this complaint: "The opera is fast getting the upper hand in our churches, and the ends of devotion are sacrificed to the demands of taste. A quartette perform in the orchestra, and the worshipers are left to the mere passive duty of listening to knowing what sentiment or feeling is expressed by the choir, unless one has recourse to his hymn-book he is just as much in doubt as if the words were sung in Chinese. The choir is not a large pail and tub factory has just been started, which has more orders than they can fill. We also have a large number of smaller manufactories yet in their infancy, which will soon make a show, and I suppose you will think I have bragged enough for one day."

The McCoy Murder.

The preliminary examination of Lewis K. McCoy, before Justice Oliver, in Steubenville, for shooting Joseph McDonald, at McCoy's Station, on the 16th inst., has resulted in his being held for murder in the first degree. We learn from the Steubenville *Herald* that Justice Oliver, on recommitting the prisoner to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet in June next, said that, although he was opposed to capital punishment, he felt satisfied that the evidence in the case warranted him in his opinion, and he sent Lewis K. McCoy to hold Joseph McDonald without provocation. He was accordingly remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. The counsel for the prisoner waived the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney that he would have a hearing in the case within three days, before the Probate Judge.

Crop Prospect in Southern Illinois.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Jonesboro, says: "We have had a week of very fair, dry weather; but it is now setting in to rain again. Winter wheat has not looked so well all through Egypt as it does now, for many years. Peach trees are now out in full bloom, and the prospects for a large crop were never better. There is very little danger from frost so late in the season. All other fruits, are so far, uninjured."

LEGAL TENDERS.—It is generally supposed that the law permits the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy forty-eight millions of legal tender a year. But that is a mistake; the terms of the law are very precise; it only permits him to destroy four millions in any one month, and no more. Mr. McCulloch would be required to keep strictly within the letter of the law; and we presume, of course, that he will do so.—*Independent.*

AT Alliance, Ohio, the freshet was quite destructive, made more so by the bursting of the Railroad reservoir, Tuesday. Quite a number of the smaller class of buildings were taken up and drifted away by the water, many of them being carried entirely off. The P. F. W. & C. R. R. embankment. Culverts and portions of the C. & P. R. R. track were washed away. Foot bridges, bridges, fences and a vast amount of lumber and other property was carried off by the rushing tide, the surface of the ground in many places being washed away to the depth of two feet. Many dwelling houses were partially submerged.

THE Savannah *Republican* says: "Accounts represent the condition of things in Camden and Bryan counties as truly alarming; the wildest days of St. Domingo seem to have been reproduced in Southern Georgia. In one county two negroes were sentenced to death for murder, and three others to the penitentiary. A mob of colored people surrounded the jail, broke open the doors, and allowed the prisoners to escape. In another county men were found hanging to the trees within a short distance of the public roads, and had been hanging there for several days."

MR. SUMNER is for reconstruction, and replies to the common Southern argument against it: "It is folly to talk about our honor not permitting us to accept the terms offered us, because they violate our right under the Constitution. Under what Constitution? Not under the Confederate Constitution, for that is dead. Nor can it be under the Federal Constitution, *for that we have repudiated.*"

THE Huntingdon *Globe* utters the universal language of the press when, speaking of the adjournment of the Legislature, it says:

"Many of the *distinguished* legislators have gone home, it is hoped never to return again. They will discover that the people are not blind to corruption, no matter what the efforts may have been to pull the wool over their eyes."

COLONEL MCCLURE, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, in his last issue says: Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, was chosen Speaker of the Senate at the close of the session. He has served five years consecutively, is an experienced parliamentarian and, the compliment is well merited by his noble Republican county.

DID President Johnson grant so protracted and friendly an interview with the Japanese acrobats the other day with the idea of taking lessons from those gymnastic Orientals in their famous ring trick, or swinging around several circles at once?

A NEW YORK letter says: Queer stories are whispered about concerning that cable telegram that made Bismarck a demand of Napoleon an explanation. One house in the street is said to have bagged $500,000 by it.

CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The peach trees are in bloom and give promise of a large crop; the leaves are putting forth from the trees; peas are three inches high; shad are abundant in our river; everything luscious is near at hand, and things lovely to the eye will soon be seen everywhere. What looks well.—*Worcester. Shield.*

DEPOSIT one cent in bank, double the amount deposited weekly for one year—as, one cent the first week, two cents the second week, four cents the third week, and so on for the fifty-two weeks—what do you think the amount would be at the end of the year? Figure it up, boys, and see.

Another crevase occurred at West Baton Rouge on Friday. The extent of damage is not yet reported. The greater part of Louisiana is overflowed, and there is much suffering in consequence.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Pithole Oil Field.

[From the Pithole Record, April 15.]

Never, since 1865, has there been so much confidence in the territory around Pithole as is now felt. Engines are being brought on the ground and rigs being erected on the bluff territory, and the results of the Roberts's Torpedo explosion in No. 18, has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the resuscitation of abandoned wells on the flats. The feeling also prevails among operators that the price of oil has reached its lowest figures, and that hereafter the tendency will be upward until it reaches a fair figure. We trust it will not stop short of five dollars per barrel at least, which is as low as it can be brought to the surface with fair remuneration to the operator. There is little change in the production of Pithole, since our last report, except the new well reported below. The bluff still yields largely, and the producing wells hold out remarkably on this territory.

We give below a brief summary of facts gathered in a stroll among the well on Saturday:

T. Heinden Farm.—No. 43 is yielding 20 barrels per day; New 42, 30 barrels; Old 42, 18 barrels; No. 3, Twin lease, has been recently experimented with in the way of putting in new valves, &c., in consequence of which it was not doing as well as usual, but will soon be up to its old standard again. She is pumping 30 barrels per day.

No. 1, same, is yielding 18 barrels per day.

A pumping jack has been put in operation at No. 46, and the well was finally started up on Saturday, and was making a fine show when we visited it. It is now pumping 15 barrels per day, and rapidly increasing. Will probably again rank among the best wells on Pithole creek.

No. 137 has been abandoned and the engine, rig, tanks, &c., taken away; No. 50, 6 barrels.

Old No. 76 produced a great deal of oil in the early days of the flats. Of late the flowing wells did not last long and has been lying idle for some months past. We were informed by Mr. Holmes, one of the owners, that the well was soon to be started up again. It is to be drilled deeper and otherwise experimented with. Hopes are entertained that it will again become a good paying well.

The following are the results of the Saturday circle prices, and may thank that good Providence which is so well directing all our commercial affairs.":

No. 244 will probably be torpedoed soon.

No. 246 is rapidly increasing in production. On Thursday last it pumped 196 barrels by tank measurement, and will, we think, average that amount of oil daily.

No. 247 has passed into the hands of Messrs. Bennett and L. H. Smith, and will soon be in operation again. The tubing has been in the well for some time past. While removing the same it was found that some portion of the party had thrown about 300 feet of the sucker-rods in the well, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting them out. It is still progressing favorably, and will, with reasonable success this morning. Under the personal supervision of Mr. Smith, as it is, we have no doubt it will again be brought up to that gentleman's success and a credit to the Commonwealth.

No. 2, lease 250, commenced testing on Saturday, and almost immediately the precious fluid came to the surface. It is now pumping 40 barrels per day, and will soon be put to doubles, be one of our largest wells, and adds yet another link in regard to the value of our territory. The well is 720 feet deep, and was shot with 200 quarts of nitro. Some 300 feet of working days, by Messrs. H. W. Minnich and James Campion, and without accident. The hole is 8¾ round to the third sand rock, 6¾ original size from there to bottom. Mr. Engelhardt, on his good fortune, is the owner of the well.

Booker Farm.—We note on this farm that a number of new derricks are going up, and were informed by the owners, Messrs. Booker & Co., farm, that active operations in regard to putting the wells down would commence at once. No. 18 has been started up again; also the Elwood well. No. 1 is now doing 30 barrels per day; No. 190, 150 to 200 barrels; No. 191, 90 barrels; No. 188, 50 barrels; old 110, 15 barrels; No. 15, 10 barrels. The wood-lag burst in the 16 and 17 well, and it will be down for some repairs. No. 199, a new well, is down and was used on Saturday. Testing will be commenced soon.

BINER FARM.

No. 1, Biner Reserve, is pumping fifteen barrels per day; No. 1, Marine Company's tract, twenty-five barrels; No. 9, same, which was recently torpedoed, is now being tested; No. 10, same tract, is shooting 25 barrels per day; No. 2, same, is now pumping sixty barrels a day of pure oil. It is one of our best wells; the gravity of which is forty-five. No. 2, same, is pumping twenty-five barrels per day. The Levake well, fifteen barrels.

MONEY FARM.

No. 185 is doing fifteen barrels per day; No. 184, thirty to thirty-five barrels; No. 186 will be ready to test soon.

The tubing was being put in the well at Noble's when our informant left. Oil advanced on Saturday from $1 80 to $2 00 per barrel, and is now held at that figure.

Mr. Lewis Emery, Esq., has struck another well on the McNair tract at Tidioute, on the same lease as the Flora Well, and which "strike" is christened the "Sun Well." The new well is doing a daily yield of 300 barrels, and is being one of the largest wells in that section. The most remarkable feature of this well is the celerity with which it was put down. Mr. W. N. Barnsdall, superintendent for Mr. Emery, drilled several of the best producing wells on the Rocker Farm, was the contractor for putting down the Sun Well, and completed the job in the astounding old of twenty-eight twenty-eight working days. The well is down 630 feet. If any one can beat this time we should like to hear of it.

THE *Independent*, of this week, speaking of trade in general, says: "The first six months of this year, however, will be devoted mainly to liquidation and repairs. Our merchants here and in the interior will put their houses in order, and feel that they have done remarkably well if their balance sheets look as well on the first of July as they did on the first of January. They will not accept the amount destroyed by the Treasurer in March was but eight hundred thousand dollars, and he cannot in April destroy seven millions, to make up the average of four millions a month. It is not to be fe

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

A WORD IN TIME.

Probably at no time has there been a more general impression on the public mind than now, of the absolute necessity of some improvement in the race of public political men. The eyes of the people of this Commonwealth have been turned towards Harrisburg, during the past winter, not in idle curiosity, but in close scrutiny of their public servants. We take some credit for having aided their vision of what was going on there, and for having assisted them in discriminating between those who were faithful to public interests and those who had interests of their own to advance. This help we shall continue to offer, and we are happy to know that the readers of the COMMERCIAL appreciate gratefully the effort.

Official corruption is an evil which cannot too soon be taken in hand by the people for correction. There is no remedy for it but excision. Like the black blight on fruit trees it must be cut off, or it will kill the tree. Public men who have already perverted their office and abused the trust reposed in them are easily disposed of. But how shall people proceed in making new nominations? General character for competency, honesty and reliableness is all that can be given by men untried in official stations. And less than this should not satisfy any constituency. The fact is, inexperience is rather a recommendation, since it is more likely to bring with it something of the virgin purity in politics that belongs to the masses of intelligent people. If a new man placed in office does deceive and disappoint expectations, the total blame and shame rest on himself; but if an old hand at the business be put in office, his constituents are as much to blame as he is, for his delinquencies.

These general remarks are applicable as well to the Republican as to any other party, which by being in a predominant majority is held responsible—and justly so—for the official conduct of its representatives in the various offices of honor throughout the State. No party can afford to bear the odium of corruption or of bad administration of official duty. The members at large of the Republican party have, as such therefore, an interest in securing intelligent, trustworthy, uncorrrupt and incorruptible men for all official positions. This specific interest they have as subservient to the general interest of the public service. And they must apply the remedy, where alone it can be made effective, *in the nominations.*

Just as soon as any man, whether a new candidate or an old official, is talked of for nomination, he is virtually put upon trial before his peers, as to his competency, integrity and reliableness. This is the period for making the necessary inquiries and for ascertaining his character. The mere fact of one's having been in office, is no evidence of his fitness for it now. His conduct while in office will be a proper subject of consideration.

Let it not be supposed that these remarks are exclusively designed for any office or grade of offices. The same principles apply to State, county and municipal offices. But for its importance and conspicuity, the legislature presents itself as peculiarly demanding the application of the principles enunciated. It is, however, true of all offices, that their incumbents would be such men as neither to damage or disgrace their constituents. It is an inconsistency and a disgrace to place men, by our suffrage, in any official position over us, whom we cannot personally respect, and would not admit to any social relations with us. Yet this is constantly done and sensible men are led to do it, by neglecting to inquire about the character of candidates for their votes till it is too late. Allowing the nominations to be made without any concern or co-operation of theirs, they cannot rectify a wrong, even by their vote, afterwards.

Our readers, themselves quite aware of the necessity for vigilance and security, will readily see the propriety of exercising their rights, in these respects, at the earliest moment that they are needed, and of exercising them fearlessly. They should not be induced, and, we believe, will not be, to run risks in the case, nor to enter on dubious experiments with men who have had some probation and failed to realize just expectations. The public interests must not be sacrificed at the humble petition of ambitious politicians. It is not necessary to go out of the Republican party—doleful would be the condition of the State if it were—to get all the officers the State needs, and men faithful to their constituents and the Commonwealth.

CORRUPTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In New York, as in Pennsylvania, the charge of bribery and corruption has been brought wholesale against the Legislature; and there, as here, a vast amount of virtuous indignation has been manifested by members of both Houses. However it may be in New York, in our own State one thing is particularly noticeable. In addition to the general accusation of corruption, suspicions have been indulged in so pointedly that they have amounted to little less than specifications—so direct, indeed, that it is hardly possible to understand how honest men—for that such there are is not to be doubted—have not insisted on the closest scrutiny; insisted until the whole truth was found out. In our own Legislature, at the late session, there was, indeed, a show of investigating the charge of corruption in connection with the Senatorial election; but in regard to that the general belief is there was more earnestness to suppress than to ascertain the truth. What was bad before in public estimation this farce made worse. It is hardly probable that a member of either House at Harrisburg last winter doubted the existence of corruption—the direct payment of money for legislative influence and votes; and yet it is a curious fact, whenever the charge was made from the outside, the broad denial and the assumed indignation by those who spoke, if not for themselves, for such as they no doubt felt stood in need of whitewashing, were tacitly assented to by all alike, and no one was found to speak out or demand the thorough scrutiny they knew was due under the circumstances.

The antecedents and daily life of certain men afford a perfect guaranty as to *their* honor; but the charge nevertheless rests against them—by some of them—of sitting and acting daily with those whom they believed if they did not know to be corrupt; that they knew as well as they knew anything, that lobbyists swarmed everywhere—that "rings" existed and that legislation was measurably controlled by influences exerted by outside and corrupting influences. Although these things were notorious and to a certain extent capable of being established by proof, the notoriously corrupt and dishonest all the while enjoyed the benefit not only of the explicit denial which they so promptly put in, but of the indorsement of it by those who ask to be held exempt from the charge of corruption.

We say these are some of the peculiar features which attach to what is believed to be wholesale legislative corruption. It is scarcely to be pretended that all are alike,—it is proper, however, to examine the shades of difference; and it is altogether necessary, since the belief in the charge of corruption has become so general, to hold men responsible for the sin of omission as well as commission. It is scarcely to be doubted that but for this omission on the part of those whose duty it was to expose corruption, there would have been less of those things which have occasioned the belief of which we speak.

It is evident that there exists a clear necessity not only for reform in legislation, but for the kind of honesty that will not keep silent when to do so is to afford to corrupt men security against exposure.

REPUBLICANISM AT THE SOUTH.

There is a bright and brightening prospect of the successful organization of the Republican party in the Southern States. The measures adopted for the purpose are judicious, strong and well supported, and they are of a nature not to offend but to conciliate. They address themselves to the understanding, and not the passions of the people. The Union Leagues, the Republican papers and the stump speeches will form a combination of intellectual and political power, that the mere prejudices and notions of a worn out and broken aristocracy cannot withstand.

The mission of Senator WILSON will be but the precursor of others. He, breaking the ice, will make the way of those who follow the easier, and their influence the greater. We do not anticipate a universal acquiescence in the Republican doctrine. Even among the colored race this is not to be expected. Social influences and old associations may lead some of them to side with their old masters. But present appearances indicate that the number of these will be small, and greatly overbalanced by the white people who will take the Union side, upon the first opportunity offered them for the exercise of their free will, for at least seven years past, in any political election.

In the division of sentiment among the white people, the Republican party will be the gainer, while it will have nothing, strictly speaking, to lose. The Democracy on the contrary will lose by every change that is imminent, or even that is at all probable. The position of Governor ORR is not occupied by him alone. He disowns and rejects the Democratic party entirely, because of its treachery to the South, in encouraging them to rebel, by promises of aid and support, which, through cowardice, it failed to render. There was a baseness and inconsistency about this course that cannot be chargeable on the open, honest and brave action of the Union party in support of the Government and in suppressing the rebellion. Governor ORR takes the manly and correct view of the case, and acting accordingly, is rather inclined to consort with an honorable and victorious enemy, than with a treacherous and prostrate claimant of ancient friendship.

So far as interest or selfishness comes into operation, and no doubt it has some play in all these affairs, the Southern people will readily discover, in the friendly and magnanimous policy of the Republican party, the material for future hopes, which they will look for in vain from the opposite party. They never did receive any political advantage from their alliance with the Democratic party, except in the slavery interests. These exist no more. The Democrats could not, if in power, resuscitate them. That only tie, then, being forever sundered, they should dismiss the old and now worthless alliance and form their political opinions and associations on the broad ground of national policy and patriotism. We therefore look upon the successful organization and progress of Republicanism and the Republican idea in the Southern States as a sure thing and auspicious in its results.

THE OLD ANTAGONISM.

The strictly party papers on both sides indicate, too plainly to allow of mistake, that the essential matters of difference between them are the same, that they have been in past years. We do not now refer to the prominent selfish interest and the ambition for office, which animate more or less of the individuals in both, but we refer to the questions of policy about which they have disagreed. No sensible person can open a Democratic or a Southern paper without discovering that they have the same general tone of sentiment that they have had during the past six years. And the same is true of the journals which advocate the Union cause, in connection with the Republican party.

The change attempted in the party name of the latter, by those who have, all along, stood in the attitude of hostility to it, is but a ruse for facilitating their opposition and for divesting it of the odium which attached to that opposition under a different name. The fact is, however, that Unionism and Radicalism—the name now most used by its opponents—are identical. The party which sustained the Union, by arms against the rebels, and by votes against the Democrats in sympathy with them, was the same that they now call Radical. They speak and act in opposition to the Radicals as they did against the Unionists. And it is for the same reasons, viz.: their different and irreconcilable sentiments and feelings toward the Union. When they speak of Radicals they mean Union men, or in other words, Republicans.

A distinction among Republicans is imagined for the sake of producing it, as the only hope of the opposition lies in divisions among the Union party. But the Republican party is too well cemented together by millions of pounds sterling, JOHN BULL has to confess to the fruitlessness of all his own original endeavors, and will have once more to come to this country for a lesson in naval architecture.

THERE is a portion of the Southern people who do not relish the idea of soliciting the negro vote. Whether it is on account of their hereditary notion that negroes should not be admitted to suffrage, or because they have no hope of getting the votes of the negroes on their side, it is difficult to decide. WADE HAMPTON, however, does not appear to be troubled with any delicate scruples on the subject, either through traditionary prejudice or through lack of hope. He goes in for the negro vote, and is ready to take all fish that his net can draw in. And it is probable, that should it come to a pinch, the delicate cavilers against negro suffrage, among the old "massas," would be willing to receive, or perchance to solicit, the votes of their late slaves. We do not think, however, that there is the least chance of their getting any considerable number, and they may as well, if they enjoy it, continue to indulge their ancient prejudices and their habitual speech on the subject.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in an article claiming for Cincinnati the largest population of the great cities of the West, says that at the recent city elections, Cincinnati cast 23,000 votes, Chicago 19,000, and St. Louis 14,000. The proposed limits of consolidated Pittsburgh polled at the October election, six months ago, 22,811 votes, and a vote taken now would doubtless show an increase of at least one thousand. This, according to the showing of the *Commercial*, would rank Pittsburgh the largest city in population in the West. The newspapers of Cincinnati and Chicago, as well as the people of those cities, pride themselves respectively on their great population, but their glory will have departed from them when the people of Pittsburgh consolidate their several municipalities.

THE visit of the President to North Carolina, though another reason is assigned, is really to inaugurate a movement counter to the vigorous one which the Republicans are prosecuting with reference to future political action in the South. The Democratic Central Committee, whose headquarters are in New York, have determined to organize a comprehensive campaign expedition in the Southern States during the coming summer, with special reference to the Presidential election. Speakers of the best kind and funds in abundance are to be provided, and the first move will be to checkmate if possible the efforts of the Republicans to secure the votes of the colored people.

WE are by nomeans anxious to include in the ranks of United States citizenship that part of the population of Canada which is of French descent. They are a slow and stagnant race, and would really bring us more trouble than they are worth. Yet there is no knowing how soon we may be called upon to let them enter into the bonds of Federal brotherhood with us. They have a yearning toward us which they find it difficult to repress. Last week a new paper, called *Le Republican Canadien*, was started in Montreal, the main feature of which is advocacy of the idea of annexation. This is, at least, a significant straw in the wind.

ANOTHER circle is to be swung around. Pious Eneas JOHNSON goes in a few days to visit the tomb of his fathers at Raleigh, North Carolina, and there dedicate to the memory of his immediate paternal relative a monumental shaft. So excellent an opportunity will assuredly not be thrown away. It is none too early to explain to the Southern brethren, who were deluded by the promises of "my policy," the reasons why their hopes have been annihilated. Moreover, Congress will probably not meet again before December, so it will be perfectly safe to abuse it to the Presidential heart's content, and to the great joy and edification of the reconstructed faithful.

Gen. Rosecrans after the Battle of Chicamauga.

A writer in a New York paper is giving some personal recollections of Gen. Rosecrans shortly after the battle of Chicamauga. The writer strives to convey the idea that "the guillotine at Washington" did an unjust thing in removing the General—a point in regard to which the public is still somewhat divided. But the division is only to be met on the public side not accurately informed. It is certainly true that the superceding of Rosecrans with Thomas took the Army of the Cumberland somewhat by surprise—but every man in that army felt that the time had fully come when something must be done, and the best informed were convinced that, hard as it seemed, the appointment of Thomas was for the best. The powers at Washington acted wisely. The information on which the action was predicated was the very best; given reluctantly, no doubt, and not wholly through formal official reports. After the disaster at Chicamauga, Rosecrans seemed to have lost his head, and he settled down into a condition of inaction that threatened the worst of consequences. The true history of that period has never been published. To say nothing of Wheeler's raid—to us one of the most disastrous the rebels ever made—ten thousand animals had already died of starvation, and things were daily getting worse. Retreat across the Tennessee river, the abandonment of Chattanooga, and, consequently, a vast amount of Government property—for, so low was the condition of our animals, to bring it away would have been impossible—was already in the mind of Rosecrans; and, if we mistake not, a certain map with blue lines, drawn by his own hand, indicating the prospective retreat, is now in existence. These and a thousand things convinced those to whom they were known that a new head was absolutely necessary—but there was nothing so convincing as the fact that Rosecrans was depending solely for supplies on the single, impossible route over Waldram Ridge. The traveler over it from Bridgeport to Chattanooga—which we were at this critical period—would be convinced of nothing so much as the straightened condition to which the Army of the Cumberland had already become reduced—a condition which Rosecrans either did not comprehend, or, comprehending it, was utterly at a loss how to act. It was at this moment he was relieved, and not a day too soon.

English Railway Collapses.

There has been nothing in the line of railway collapses equal to those which have occurred lately in England. Says the *Tribune*, "three immense railroad companies—the Grand Trunk of Canada, the London, Dover and Chatham, (finding its terminus in the very heart of London), the Atlantic and Great Western—each rivaling in the magnitude of their cost our greatest works, have one by one gone down into the gulf of bankruptcy. The Grand Trunk, on an expenditure of some $50,000,000, is now a fancy stock on the London market at twenty cents on the dollar. The London, Dover and Chatham, on a cost of $35,000,000 or $40,000,000, is speculated in at the same figures, while the Atlantic and Great Western, with one mortgage debt of $30,000,000, a large amount of other obligations, and a very considerable amount of paid-up capital stock beside, cannot find purchasers at any price. There is nothing in all the experience of American Railroads that is to be compared to the gigantic breakdown of those three companies. Nothing which exhibits such a reckless spirit of expenditure. Nothing which exhibits so much of floundering on a desperate basis. It is to the credit of American skill, and enterprise, and good judgment that, after all the flings of English writers at the hazardous nature of American investments, we are able to challenge such a contrast as this."

To the above it may be added concerning the Atlantic and Great Western—of the $40,000,000 securities outstanding, only $200,000 are held in this country. We have the road and the income, and Englishmen hold the bonds and the stocks. The road will pay the interest on its actual cost, and this should satisfy reasonable people; but it will not, of course, satisfy those who were duped into buying watered bonds. This is the fault of the English financiers, and not of the American managers.

A LETTER from Ireland says that another outbreak may be expected soon—organized from London, Paris and Dublin. The Fenians in America are much criticised and generally held in contempt. The writer says: That the attempt will be everywhere successful I do not for a moment believe; but I know that if unsuccessful another and final effort will be made in June next in connection with certain revolutionary movements on the continent of Europe and in England.

POLITICAL.—The members of the Crawford county Bar held a meeting on Friday, in the Court House, at Meadville, and adopted resolutions recommending Hon. David Derickson, of that county, for the nomination of Supreme Judge.

Moral Responsibility.

The case of the murderer, Lemaire, who was recently executed in France, has revived discussion on the question of the moral responsibility of criminals. Lemaire killed a young woman to whom his father was about to be married for no other reason than the fear of her possibly interfering with his future prospects in regard to patrimony. Possessed of unusual intelligence and intellectual acuteness, he seems to have been destitute of all moral faculty. While logically sustaining before the court the argument that he had committed what the law called a crime, for which death was the only expiation, and coolly requesting, even urging, that his sentence should be to the guillotine, he never for one moment appeared to realize the enormity of his offense, and he spoke of the murder as indifferently as if his victim had been a chicken instead of a human being. His last request was that a *post-mortem* examination should be made of his brain, as he declared himself thoroughly impressed with the idea that his homicidal tendency was the result of an imperfectly balanced cerebral organization. The autopsy proved that his conjecture was correct. His brain was finely developed, but in the region where the organs of destructiveness are believed to be located there were large protuberances and a general appearance of undue activity. The surgeons by whom the operation was conducted gave it as their opinion that Lemaire had inherited his murderous predisposition; and that, had he lived, he would have transmitted it to his posterity. It will be said by many that this theory precluded the possibility of his controlling his own actions, and that he should therefore have been treated as a madman or monomaniac. Lemaire himself answered this argument in a very practical manner by saying that he was dangerous to society and should be got rid of—the same as a wild beast, which was not responsible for its blood-thirsty proclivities, but which we nevertheless destroyed without hesitation.

YOUNG New York must be dissolved in anguish. Madelaine Henriquez, the most beautiful young actress on the American stage, and—since the retirement of Mrs. Hoey—virtually leading lady at the leading theater of the country, took leave of the stage at Wallack's on Saturday night. She is going to be married to Mr. Jennings, correspondent of the New York *Times*. Who is to take her place in the hearts or heads—we don't know which are the emptiest—of New York loungers and men about town, seems to be the problem of the day among a certain set in that city. She exercised an amazing fascination over them and drew them to the best seats in the house night after night, in spite of the opera, and apparently in spite of themselves; yet her name was never yet connected with one word of reproach or even disrespect.

THE London *Times* keeps talking about the acquisition of the Russian Possessions in America, and in a way that clearly shows the English mind is a good deal annoyed by the transaction. The following is the conclusion of an article in the *Times* of the 8th of April:

> It has certainly been unexpected, for nobody ever gives a thought to the matter, that Russian America was as nearly out of the world as the land beyond the Frozen Ocean, and even if we should remember that the Czar was our neighbor on the North Pacific, it would be improbable that the Russians would be sellers of territory. But now that the event has occurred, cannot we buy? Certainly we can. It is decidedly a good bargain for Russia, and not a bad one for the United States. The mere economy is clear enough, at the money, but territory *is politicalas well as its natural value*, and this is where the American will get the better bargain. They have got it already—at least so they will think—in the reasonable hope that a treaty ceded over their impression will not be long-lived. A very short reflection will suffice to convince the Government of true nature and import of such a transaction as this. There is not the slightest reason why the American should demand its country by fair purchase, if they please. Possibly the acquisition may portend some trouble in its first months, but it will be little than anybody can tell, and it will be soon enough, at any rate, to deal with the matter when house lines arrive.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.—The following is the official vote cast at the recent Connecticut election, as compared with the vote of the previous year:

	Hawley (R.)	English (D.)
1867	44,974	43,493
1866	42,374	43,493
Increased vote	2,600	4,237
Democratic majority		1,637

It is thus seen that while the Republicans increased their vote by 2,609, their opponents increased theirs by 4,237. The Copperheads naturalized 2,000 foreigners on the eve of the election, and nine-tenths of that class vote the Copperhead ticket in Connecticut.

THE old saying of "as you make your bed so you must lie in it," comes home with special force just now to the people of the Duchy of Schleswig. They wished to be quiet under the mild government of Denmark, and by their restlessness provoked the Holstein wars, which ended in their virtual annexation to Prussia. Now they find out their mistake, and would give anything if they could only get back into their former comparatively independent condition. They deserve to suffer at least one generation of punishment for their foolishness, so as to consummate a fate that shall be a warning to other dissatisfied so-called "nationalities."

NOTWITHSTANDING the prevailing extravagance of New York, there is a large class of people there who somehow manage to save money. The aggregate of deposits amounts to an immense sum, and is ever accumulating. The increase during the past year has been $10,328,328, or, from $83,020,421 on January 1st, 1866, to $93,418,947 on January 1st, 1867. In Brooklyn the increase was $2,697,981; or, from $15,710,635 on January 1st, 1866, to $18,-$17,617 on January 1st, 1867. The total increase of savings during one year in the two cities was $12,095,510, whilst the thrifty depositors have in savings banks and drawing interest nearly $111,000,000.

MASSILLON HOTEL BILLS.—A Massillon correspondent explains the item which appeared in these columns on the 17th inst., relative to a sick man having to pay fifteen hundred dollars for board and medicines during seventy-two days illness. It seems the invalid was attended by three persons constantly, all of whom were boarding at the hotel, two of them, lady relatives, taking their meals in their rooms. His hotel bill was four hundred and seventy dollars, and as they occupied the rooms, with fire and gas, this was considered a moderate charge. The case is not as bad as it was reported, and Massillon people need not be set down as extortioners.

IT is not always grateful to be great. The outside spectators at the opening of the Paris Exhibition probably enjoyed themselves a great deal more than the Imperial party. At the end of the promenade the Empress is said to have been covered with dust and to have tried in vain to cloak her weariness with smiles. The din of cheering in all manner of languages close to her ears had almost deafened her. Napoleon—nearly dead as he was said to be a few months ago—stood it out bravely. He is described as looking very stout and having "a twinkle in his eye."

THERE has been a quiet episode of unfriendly feeling between England and Spain, going on for some little time past, which, judging from the correspondence laid before Parliament, promised at one time to end in the dispatch of a British fleet into the waters whereof her Catholic Majesty is sovereign. It seems a Spanish revenue cutter, without any reasonable cause, seized a British merchant vessel on the high seas, carried her into Cadiz and sold her; for which outrage Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, peremptorily demands apology and reparation. The answer of the Narvaez Government has not yet been made known.

THE latest and most comprehensive illustration of universal suffrage occurred the other day in Cass county, Illinois. There was a contest between the towns of Readstown and Virginia as to which should in future be the county. Beadstown was beaten badly. Virginia cast more votes than there were adult inhabitants in the place, and the supposition is that the babies were carried up to the polls and thus early in life initiated into the mysteries of the ballot box.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN READING.—An English lady, named Mrs. Isabella Coldhard, boarding with her husband at the Washington House, Reading, was found dead in her room last Saturday morning, her throat cut from ear to ear. Deceased arose in the night while her husband was asleep, and deliberately reclined on the floor with her head over the wash basin, when she drew a razor twice across her throat. The suicide was fifty-three years of age, and for thirty years had lived harmoniously with her husband. It is supposed the deed was caused by temporary aberration of mind.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The Union Convention of Chester county have elected Capt. J. R. Potts as Senatorial, and Washington Townsend, J. Smith Futhey and Wayne McVeigh, Esqs., as Representative delegates to the Union State Convention, which meets in Williamsport, Wednesday, June 26th. The Convention unanimously recommended Hon. Wm. Butler, President Judge of the Chester District, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE SHARKEY, it is understood, has about given up all hope of getting an injunction against anybody under the military reconstruction law. He says that the ruling of the Court last Monday virtually goes to the extent of deciding that officers acting in obedience to executive orders are shielded by the executive prerogatives, and can no more be touched than Mr. Johnson himself.

IT is not to the credit of human intelligence, that quackery and pretension pay so well as they do. Nor is impudence a paying investment only in one calling, or among one class of dupes. Not a little empiricism, we apprehend, may be suspected in the higher walks of learning. Chemistry boasted a more and knew infinitely less in its infancy than it does in its present mature yet growing condition. Some few naturalists are always extant, whom it would be libellous to suspect of not knowing everything. Their theories are presumed to be correct invariably and infallibly. Their opinions, adverse to received doctrines or accredited facts, are sufficient to set these aside. They have read the book of Nature, from the title page to Finis. From a piece of pottery they can date an era of unwritten history, and a newly discovered bone, of an extinct species of animals, is amply sufficient for constructing its entire anatomy. This is about equal to the exploits of those who, being informed by letter of the day of your birth and furnished with a lock of your hair and a dollar in currency, can send you a photograph of your future husband or wife. Empiricism and humbug, synonymous in meaning, pay well, or, in this age, they would not increase and multiply and ramify as they appear to do.

AN amusing auction of "wax figgers" took place on Tuesday in Cincinnati. The collection was fraudulently announced as that of Madame Tussaud, though that ingenious lady has been dead many years, and the only exhibition that has a right to use her name is conducted by her sons in London. The principal purchaser at the sale was a person who assumed the name of "Wm. Skaats." He bought "The Trial of Christ" and "The Last Supper," giving $299 for the latter group. Skaats appears to have possessed not only religious taste, but to have been patriotically inclined withal. He resisted the seductions of the Sleeping Beauty, but the Father of his Country got the best of him entirely. Without hesitation he bid $425 for "Washington's Reception at Trenton," and it was promptly knocked down to him. Skaats moreover secured the Japanese Embassy, the Emperor and Empress of China—authenticated likenesses—and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. Skaats must be contemplating the organization of a moral exhibition on a large scale.

BOUND IN MOROCCO.—The late Richard Cobden owed his excellent knowledge of the French to the instructions of a teacher of that language resident in London. This teacher saved a little money, and bought some comparatively waste land outside of the barriers of Paris. That land became almost incalculably valuable, through the expansion of the city over it, and thus the investment of a few thousand francs made his children millionaires. One of his daughters, a young, charming, and unincumbered widow, whose first "wentur" was a baron, who died soon after his marriage—has now become the granddaughter of the Emperor of Morocco! Her husband's name is Prince Abdallah-el Guennaori. The *jeunesse d'oree* of Paris are said to be in extacies of rage and disappointed hope at this freak of the fair and wealthy widow.

A SAN FRANCISCO LETTER says the voyage of the Colorado, the pioneer steamer of the China line, was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. It is contemplated to revise and extend the arrangements of the line. The Great Republic, it is understood, will leave New York for Japan and San Francisco about the middle of May, via Cape of Good Hope; the second ship, the Celestial Empire, will leave on the 10th of July. Her route will be made between Japan and China, the ports named, proves remunerative, as it probably will, the American steamers will make semi-monthly, instead of monthly trips.

THE latest steamer brought the first expression from Russia in regard to the cession of territory to the United States. The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian-America to the United States. It says: "We can only state that the transaction is mutually advantageous, and that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted."

BEN. WOOD is mad. The *Herald* has been digging at him until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and Ben. at last grown savage, shows his teeth and growls threateningly. He gives Mr. Bennett fair warning that it is his intention in the future to retaliate; that he will shortly commence such an exposition of J. G. B.'s private affairs "as will put a stop to his disregard of the decencies of life." *News* and *Herald*! Pot and Kettle! Let them fight it out.

NATIVES of Southern Germany who have become citizens of the United States had better make up their minds to renounce the Fatherland altogether and so avoid getting their adopted country into unnecessary trouble. If they venture back to their former homes there is great danger of their being held to military service under the new famous secret treaties between Russia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden.

A CERTAIN minister of this city lately perpetrated the following involuntary (we hope) pun, in the course of a flight of eloquence in the pulpit.

Speaking of the peaceful departure of the Christian, resembling the going to sleep, he exclaimed, "Lazarus slept, the Son of the Widow also slept, and Stephen the martyr was *rocked* to sleep."

AN important decision, and one that will be of special interest to steamboat men and others navigating the great rivers and lakes of the West, was rendered in the United States Supreme Court on Monday. It was held that the laws of Congress of 1789 and 1845 gave the United States District Court exclusive jurisdiction without limitation on both rivers and lakes, and wherever ships and steamboats float and are engaged in commerce.

IT is stated that the petition sent from America to have the whole of the Paris Exhibition closed on the Sabbath "only excites guffaws of laughter." Sunday on the continent is the day of fun and frolic, of recreation—high and low—in Paris the day for Imperial display and finest fashion. Brother Jonathan and John Bull may close their departments—but the show will go on nevertheless.

MR. C. SANFORD, of Clinton, Mass., will call upon the citizens of Pittsburgh, with a "Corn Annihilator," a simple preparation by which, it is claimed, corns are easily and painlessly removed. Mr. Sanford is apparently an honest, straight-forward man, deprived of a leg, and his preparations are highly recommended. We commend him to the kind attentions of all on whom he may call.

THE New York *Herald* establishment has been transferred to the magnificent new building on the site of the old Barnum's Museum. The occasion is celebrated by the exhibition of a wonderful amount of laudation of its own powers and success—all very natural, and, under the circumstances perhaps, quite excusable.

LOMBARD STREET is the "Wall street" of London. Of course property on it is costly. A site for one house was recently let for $33,000 a year; it was sold for a premium of $350,000 and the rental, and there is now building on it a house expected to cost $350,000, and to let for $110,000 a year.

FIVE fifteen-inch cannon cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, are at the wharf in Philadelphia. Three of them are to be taken to California for the Fort at Fort Point, and the others are for the battery near Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor.

THE New York Banks' statement is favorable toward continued ease. The loans show a decrease of $2,500,000, while in deposits there is an increase of $1,250,000, and in legal tenders an increase of nearly $4,000,000. This result is all the more remarkable, considering that the Sub-Treasury has increased its balance during the week nearly four millions, and indicates a large current influx of funds into the banks.

THE preliminaries for a swing around another circle are being arranged in the usual manner. Deputations from Southern towns and cities are drifting into Washington to beg the President not to forget the places they represent, while on his winding way to Raleigh. The latest committee of invitation that button-holed him was from Columbia, South Carolina.

SENATOR WILSON was expected to speak in Richmond last evening, in response to a most cordial invitation signed by Governor Pierpoint and a large number of the members of both houses of the legislature. He has appointments made for next week and the week following at Norfolk, Newbern, Wilmington, Columbia and Charleston.

THE wheat crop bids fair to be excellent in Middle Tennessee. The McMinville *Enterprise* says: "We have recently traveled through portions of the counties of Warren, Putnam, Smith and DeKalb, and find the wheat crop to be very promising in appearance."

AN order has been received in San Francisco for a number of live frogs to be sent to Honolulu, to renew the attempt to raise them in the Sandwich Islands. It has been tried several times, but the frogs have always been destroyed in the course of a few months by rats, or some other animal fond of choice meats.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

General Frank Herron's commission, as United States Marshal of Louisiana, has been signed by the President.

Sanford Conover, who was convicted of perjury before the Judiciary Committee, has not yet been sentenced. His counsel are still asking for delay, and holding out the intimation that he will divulge some important matters in connection with the Jeff. Davis case—that he can substantiate it with other testimony.

A Vera Cruz letter confirms the capture of Puebla by the Liberals by an assault on the 21 inst. Diaz lost about a thousand in killed and wounded, and the Imperialists about a thousand. No quarters were given. Diaz sent a force against Vera Cruz. It was expected that it would capitulate. The Imperialists made another sortie from Queretaro, and were defeated.

Mr. Norris Bell, a player of base ball, belonging to the Bachelor Club of Philadelphia, has died from injuries received in a game played on Saturday last with the Atlantic club. Mr. Bell was struck in the head by a ball fresh from the bat. This is the second death from base ball this season.

The New York *Times'* special says: Eleven thousand applications have been received by the United States Marshal of the Supreme Court for the position of Registers in Bankruptcy. There are less than two hundred and fifty appointments, and it requires the labor of a corps of clerks to file and endorse the papers.

The *Tribune's* special says: I learn from an authoritative source that to the last communication from the English Government on the Alabama claims, received some days ago, our Government has replied: Mr. Adams is instructed to respectfully decline the acceptance of the propositions made by the British Government. This leaves the Alabama matter where it started, without any proposition from either party pending.

A colored individual named Ash was elected one of the Commissioners of Plymouth, North Carolina, at an election held there recently. He is considered one of the best selections that could have been made, and as part of his policy he has declared that he will oppose the arming of the negroes, for fear they might shoot a negro accidentally instead of a white man.

Venezuela papers state that Congress opened on the 11th of March. The subject of American claims against Venezuela, it was expected, would be discussed, and an amicable arrangement agreed upon. General Blanco, the President of the Senate, in his opening speech, said that the restoration of Columbia to its former limits by annexing Ecuador was impossible, and that New Granada was the natural and unfailing rival of Venezuela.

Mexican papers say that Maximilian attempted to retreat from Queretaro on the 25th of March, his general officers only accompanying him. He was compelled to put back, however, a column of Liberals, under Riva Palacio having occupied the road. It is reported that Marquez Quiroga and Vidauri succeeded in making their escape. The steamer Blackbird, which carried Mr. Seward's messenger to Juarez to intercede for Maximilian, put into Brazos out of coal, and would have to land the messenger at Galveston.

Additional details of the late revolution in Hayti are taken from the Jamaica papers. A decree was issued by the revolutionary committee, on the seventeenth of March, banishing Geffard, his family and all his ministers from the territory, confiscating their property and authorizing any citizen to punish them for treason if they return. Another decree was published on the 18th, declaring Salnave, who did not take an active part in the revolution. Galnave had been elected President. It is supposed that he will immediately declare war against Dominico. President Cabral being his bitter enemy.

The following members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will leave Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the twentieth day of May, for a visit to the Indian country: Senators Henderson, of Missouri; Morrill, of Maine; Thayer, of Nebraska, and Ross, of Kansas. They will be accompanied by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Governor Fletcher, of Missouri. Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will probably accompany the delegation, though this is not certain. The committee propose visiting all the territory lying west of Kansas, with a view of locating the Indians on new reservations further away from the white settlements. They expect to be absent for about three months. A cavalry escort will be assigned them by Gen. Grant.

The State Department was probably the most successful of any in securing the confirmation of its various appointments at the late session of the Senate. The number of nominations which failed will probably not exceed ten. Aside from the Austrian Mission and the Havana Consulate, but half a dozen other places are vacant. Among them are Hilo, Sandwich Islands, Campeachy, Mexico, and Tumez, Peru. The nominations for Governor of Idaho Territory, and Secretary of Colorado Territory also failed, but the old incumbents remain. During the session some twenty Vice Consuls at remote points, whose appointments have been temporary, were nominated and confirmed as full Consuls, in order that there might be no question as to the effect of civil tenure law upon them.

Accounts from all parts of Ohio represent the fruit and wheat crop as nusually flourishing.

Gen. Pope has appointed B. B. Connelly to the Mayoralty of Augusta, Georgia.

The Henry county, Ohio, *Signal*, says a large lynx was killed by a small boy within about a mile of Napoleon a few days ago.

The London *Times* declares it to be the intention of the British Government to withdraw all troops of the regular army from Canada at the earliest possible opportunity.

About a dozen Senators remain in Washington to buttonhole Chief Justice Chase to appointments for their favorites, under the Bankrupt Act.

The New York *Tribune* maliciously says: High authority is given for the statement that the Japanese Embassadors have gone to Washington to negotiate with Mr. Seward the sale of Japan.

Du Chaillu proposes to describe his exploits among the gorillas, chimpanzees, and other curiosities of Africa, in a series of lectures, one of which will be delivered before the Long Island Historical Society.

The new Japanese Commissioners, who arrived on Monday in New York, received so favorable a report from Tommy and the No-Kami about the Metropolitan that they have established themselves at the same hotel. There is one important difference in the style of entertainment now. The Japs have to pay their own bills.

Last Saturday evening the second deposit of $200 a side, for the coming prize fight between William M. Davis and James Elliot, was made at the Police Court in Detroit. Johnny Mackey, formerly well known in Pittsburgh, posting the greenbacks for Davis and Kern McGinnis for Elliot.

Mills, the Franconia murderer, who is under sentence of execution, escaped from the jail at Haverhill, New Hampshire, Sunday night by sawing off an iron bar an inch and a quarter thick. His escape caused much excitement at Haverhill. A reward of $500 has been offered for his arrest.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, is said to have written one of his characteristic letters to a clergyman of this city, who complained formally to Secretary Welles that two large cannon cast in this city have been respectively christened "Satan" and "Lucifer." The gallant Commander thinks that "death-dealing instruments of war should not receive Christian names."

Icebergs are so thick in the Atlantic Ocean that vessels steer between them with difficulty. A captain who arrived at New York last week from Liverpool, reports that during foggy weather, when off the eastern edge of the Banks, he became environed by twenty-one large bergs, some thirty-five to forty feet high, and about two hundred feet long.

What hopes and fears are centered in the life and health of the twelve year old boy whom the French call the Prince Imperial. He is sick and unable to attend the opening of the great Exposition, whereupon scarce anything else is thought of or talked over for days. The anxiety of his father, who hopes through him to build up a dynasty, must be terrible, yet Napoleon III. naturally cares for his son as much as the famous surgeon Nelaton, told Napoleon he must use the knife in treating the abscess on the Prince's leg, the Emperor replied, "Do your duty, Nelaton, and you shall be obeyed"—the father, meanwhile, being unable to conceal before the celebrated

THE ROBINS HAVE COME BACK AGAIN.

There's a call upon the housetop, and answer from the plain,
There's a warble in the sunshine, a twitter in the rain;
And through my heart, at sound of these,
There comes a sunshine thrill,
Answer as echo to the notes,
My verdure to the hill;
And all these joyous sounds this morning
My heart pours forth its strain:
"God bless the dear old robins,
Who have come back again."

For they bring a thought of summer, of dreamy, languid days,
Of king-cups in the meadow, making a golden haze;
A longing for the clover blooms,
For roses all yellow,
For fragrant orchards where the bees
With droning murmurs go,
I dream of all the sweetness
Of summer's joyful reign,
And sing, "God keep the robins,
Who have come back again."

TO THE FIRST VIOLET.

O, Violet! O, Violet!
Unbosed your azure, tinted eyes,
Still with the dew of the morning wet,
And gives us news from Paradise!

The monthly wheel twelve times has turned
Since last we saw your face,
And o a surety you have learned
Some things of which we do not know!

O, Violet! O, Violet!
Unloose your sweet lips of speech—
Tell me where you went and who you met
In that land that lie beyond our reach!

The lost loved—little ones and all
Whose fingers rest on "harps of gold"—
Can you no word of theirs recall?
Is there no message to be told?

O, Violet? O, Violet!
Close up your azure tinted eyes;
Your silence proves you could forget
The message sent "Over Paradise!"

A SMALL WARBLER.

A little bird with the blackest eyes
Sat on a twig and hoist me;
Very merry he seems to be,
And wise.

I wish I knew what the fellow thinks,
Saucily shaking his trembling head—
Whether it cannot all be said
By winks.

I wish I were of the craft as well,
Careless of morrows which come too soon,
Hearing the tales a golden noon
Can tell.

For I should carry among the leaves,
Breathing no other than balmy air,
Secure my harvest everywhere
In sheaves.

And then I should tax my brain no more
Thinking about the things we choose to fail,
Knowing I have beyond them all
A share.

STATE ITEMS.

J. C. Shurtevant, ex-member of the Legislature, and an officer of the Senate last session, has donated four hundred dollars of his salary, the sum remaining above his expenses, to the erection of soldier's monuments in Meadville and Spring township, Crawford county—two hundred dollars to each. Senator Coleman, of Lebanon, gave his entire salary to a charitable object. What are the rest of our legislators and their officers going to do with their money?

The once famous Coquette Well, on the Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, continues to yield two hundred barrels per day.

Mrs. Baboe, of Petroleum Center, was severely burned on Wednesday night, 17th, by the use of crude oil for fuel. The can exploded saturating her clothes with the burning fluid, and burning her so frightfully that her life is despaired of.

O. B. Haskins, of Pioneer, proposes to farm the lands belonging to his company on Bennehoff Reserve, as the price of oil is so low, and has advertised for seven hundred gardeners. He is determined to make a fortune for the company if possible.

The Alvord House, at Meredith, near Titusville, was destroyed by fire at two o'clock on Sunday morning. Two guests, Walter Bragley and Charles Gyer, were seriously burned before they carried their escape. Loss $6,000; insurance in Ætna $1,250.

A few nights ago, a party of men went to the premises of John Uhlenborgh, Harmony township, Forest county, and two of them entered the house. While one threw Mr. Uhlenborgh (who is some seventy years of age) on the bed, and bandaged his eyes, the other made the old lady get a lamp, and search in her hand for treasure. Mrs. Uhlenborgh slipped out, and got the assistance of some neighbors, but on reaching the house again, they found that the rogues had departed with over $5,000.

Among the witnesses in the Crawford County Court, on Friday, were a large number of patriarchs, among them Alva Power, aged 61; Kennedy Davis, 62; John W. Howe, 66; John McFarland, 66; J. Campfield, 70; David Dick, 71; John Dick, 73; Samuel Beatty, 76; Joseph Dickson, 77; John Lupher, 78; John D. Gibson, 78; John H. Mattocks, 79; Richard Dennis, 80; James Davis, 81. The average of their ages is over 72. *Journal des Québec* has lately declared that there are five hundred thousand Canadians (of all origins) in the United States, and that efforts should be made to get them back to Canada. It is no Republican paper which makes this statement. On the contrary, it is a journal which generally supports the Government, and is decidedly Ultramontane.

The Japanese Government is particularly anxious (unlike the Chinese) to become Americanized; in the army and navy the American uniforms have been adopted, also American sailors introduced, and now by the Japanese Secretary of Legation, now in Washington, was one of the first mission to this country in 1860; he also ordered the Bible to be read. Japanese war steamer Kandimarro.

The reclaimed women in Boston, rescued by the "midnight movement" have been provided for to the number of one thousand three hundred and ten. A printing office is one of the means by which they are furnished with employment.

The ablest and most influential Republican journals in Kansas are taking a very decided stand against the doctrine of female suffrage. The Leavenworth *Conservative*, *Times*, *Journal*, and *Bulletin*, the Lawrence *Independent*, the Manhattan *Radical*, the Marysville *Enterprise*, the Fort Scott *Monitor*, and the Atchison *Champion* have declared against it.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Lynch, speaking of the death of Bishop Simon, said: "Early Tuesday morning I said Mass and hastened here, as soon as I arrived I found the Bishop very ill, and I asked him did he know me? He feebly raised his head and said he did. Then Bishop Wilson in his pious manner began to repeat, 'Into Thy hands, O, Lord, I commend my spirit.' I faintly joined because I was ourselves, but I could see his lips in constant motion, as in prayer."

—During his recent visit to Ottawa, Illinois, Mr. Wendell Phillips was honored by a peculiar Democratic courtesy. On the evening of his lecture, Mr. Clancy, the Mayor of the town, sent the City Marshal with a note addressed to Mr. Phillips, requiring him to pay a license fee, which, he knows, shows, exhibitions of sleight-of-hand, &c. And although informed that he could escape the fee by a collection, or the money was exacted and paid. The money, however, refunded by some members of the City Council.

—A paper is being drawn up and signed by a number of Virginia Republicans inviting Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Bryant, and others, to come to that State and address the people on politics.

—Rev. Dr. Guthrie, who was expected to arrive upon the Scotia, and who was to preach for Rev. Dr. Storrs next Sabbath, has been obliged to abandon entirely his proposed trip to this country. He sailed upon the Scotia, but his ill-health compelled him to quit the ship at Queenstown.

—Mr. George Peabody is en route to Washington to receive over the British Minister Queen Victoria's portrait. He will then go back to New York and take passage in the steamship Scotia for Liverpool on the 1st of May. The object of that city intend to tender him the compliments of a farewell banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel.

—M. du Chaillu, the African explorer of Africa, though born in Paris in 1832, came to the United States when quite a boy, and as soon as he was of age, took out his letters of naturalization. His love of natural history and taste for ethnological studies developed themselves early, and he became a regular attendant at the meetings of our New York geographical and ethnological societies.

—Ex-Governor John Seldon Roane, of Arkansas, died on the 8th inst., after a long illness, at his home near Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, in that State. He was elected Governor of Arkansas on the Democratic ticket in 1848. He served in the Mexican war, attaining the rank of Colonel. During the rebellion he was an officer in the Confederate service, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

—Dumas *fils* has written a play depicting the rehabilitation of a fallen woman. Some years ago Madame Calabon, who claimed to be the owner. There was but twenty dollars in it when returned, and Mrs. Calabon, claiming that the bill was worth $40 in it at the time it was lost, caused the arrest of the finder. After several unfortunate delays, Mrs. Scott a few days ago obtained a verdict of $2,000 damages for false imprisonment.

In January last twenty-two persons were burned to death in jail at Kingston, South Carolina. The Sheriff of the county, the keeper of the jail and his assistant were indicted for murder, the calamity being charged to their neglect to do so. Friday their trial was concluded, resulting in a verdict of not guilty.

The Hon. Thomas G. Smith, Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, has decided that a note for interest and for good time of waiting on the Canada border for a pardon that was so long in coming.

—We noticed, a week or two ago, the marrage of Miss Blanche Curtis, of New York, to the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, son of the Duke de Dino, and grand nephew of the famous Prince Talleyrand. Gallignani's Messenger says of this marriage that it will be the lung up in the cabin which Hudson had inhabited, and when found it was supposed he had committed suicide. The girl afterward married McNabb, a short time since one of the conspirators to kill the fearful secret, and she has been arrested, with her accomplices.

The *Journal des Québec* has lately declared that there are five hundred thousand Canadians (of all origins) in the United States, and that efforts should be made to get them back to Canada. It is no Republican paper which makes this statement. On the contrary, it is a journal which generally supports the Government, and is decidedly Ultramontane.

The Japanese Government is particularly anxious (unlike the Chinese) to become Americanized; in the army and navy the American uniforms have been adopted, also American sailors introduced, and now by the Japanese Secretary of Legation, now in Washington, was one of the first mission to this country in 1860; he also ordered the Bible to be read. Japanese war steamer Kandimarro.

The reclaimed women in Boston, rescued by the "midnight movement" have been provided for to the number of one thousand three hundred and ten. A printing office is one of the means by which they are furnished with employment.

The ablest and most influential Republican journals in Kansas are taking a very decided stand against the doctrine of female suffrage. The Leavenworth *Conservative*, *Times*, *Journal*, and *Bulletin*, the Lawrence *Independent*, the Manhattan *Radical*, the Marysville *Enterprise*, the Fort Scott *Monitor*, and the Atchison *Champion* have declared against it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman at Calhoun, in Gordon county, Ga., stated that he recently saw in one day seventy-five women in that place, some of whom had walked ten miles in search of food to save themselves and their children from starvation. In that and other counties of Georgia there are hundreds of similar cases of destitution which call loudly for relief.

The German houses in this country profess to have warlike advices, and many of them believe in an early outbreak between the two nations. The agents here of the French and English bankers, on the other hand, do not look on the aspect of affairs as imminent of war, but do not fail to note with unmitigating the decline of English Consols and American cotton.

A New York letter says:—Not a few German officers who served in the late American war avow their determination to go home and fight for the fatherland if the worse comes to the worst. A well known Havre merchant, who has a ship under charter, offered to bet $5,000 against $1,000 that if hostilities cease, the French troops will occupy Berlin before the 4th of July.

A negro has been placed in office by General Sheridan, under the military bill. He has appointed a colored man one of the registers of voters in New Orleans. The colored appointee is announced to have passed the meridian of life and to be a man of excellent character. He has been for many years a commission broker in New Orleans—having been a freeman before the war.

The Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College has started plans for an expedition to South America. The party will consist of twelve select men of the society, under charge of Professor James Orton, of Rochester, a graduate of Williams College. A contract for a railroad from the coast into South America is proposed, and from thence the party intend to cross the Andes, and go down the Amazon.

A country paper in Wisconsin says that the Legislature of that State "adjourned *non compos*." This is about as bad as the statement made by a Chairman of a meeting held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, about six years ago, declaring a certain resolution passed "*crim. con.*"

A few days before the adjournment, Senator Fessenden informed us that the Senate had confirmed *eighty-five* per cent. of the President's nominees; and although confirmed parties were not in every instance those we should have chosen, yet it may be surmised that in all cases they were tolerably satisfactory to him.

Rats, it is reported, weigh on an average a pound each, and each pound represents five bushels of corn. A ship laden with corn was recently discharged at Antwerp, and the immense swarms of enormous size rushed from the hold and invaded the neighboring vessels, warehouses and habitations. The workmen were forced to retreat to give passage to these unwelcome strangers.

A Wisconsin paper tells a story of a man who eloped with another's wife, but on going to the hotel breakfast table in Chicago, where such congenial spirits most do congregate, was filled with consternation at seeing his own wife with the man whose domestic peace he had illegally and forever blighted. After consultation each escorted his own lawful wife to the Union depot and disappeared.

The state of Tennessee has a large amount of stock in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Under the new Legislature, Governor Brownlow has appointed fifteen directors to represent the State's interest, but the old Board have refused to recognize the new directors.

Persons are gathering from the battle fields in Georgia the bones of horses killed in battle or by disease, and selling them to junk shops in Chattanooga. At every station on the railroad, piles of these bones lie awaiting shipment.

A Montana paper says the "mortality of Helena is extraordinarily good. Only seventeen men were killed during the past two weeks."

A too affectionate wife, in Cresco, Iowa, becoming jealous of her husband, some ten days ago, came up behind him while he was working, and struck a hand on his forehead, pulled his head back, and, instead of the kiss he had prepared his lips to receive, poured a pint of sulphuric acid down his face.

A gentleman named Marmaduke, of Saline county, Missouri, who went to Scotland last fall, for the purpose of procuring laborers, has returned with quite a number of Scotch peasants.

A party of New York gentlemen have leased the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad for a term of thirty years, and will at once add new boats and rolling stock, to make this a first-class competing line against the Camden and Amboy Railroad. They have organized as the "New York and Philadelphia Transportation Company."

Mrs. Jennie Scott and Miss Estes found a pocketbook in St. Louis, some time ago, and returned it to Madame Calahan, who claimed to be the owner. There was but twenty dollars in it when returned, and Mrs. Calahan, claiming that there was $40 in it at the time it was lost, caused the arrest of the finders. After several unfortunate delays, Mrs. Scott a few days ago obtained a verdict of $2,000 damages for false imprisonment.

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Du Chaillu confirms the accounts of all African explorers in regard to the general prevalence of a belief in witchcraft among the negroes. Some of his stories of the trial by the ordeal of the juice of the calabash are worthy of this delusion among more enlightened nations.

—Wigfall is engaged in business in London. We have scarcely heard of him since he crawled into a port hole of Sumter, and waved his white handkerchief to the rebel batteries.

—The Pope has written a letter to the municipality of Toledo, Ohio, thanking them for an order of relief, should a revolution compel him to leave Rome.

—Mr. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, will deliver two lectures in New York next week, before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. His subjects will be "The Physical Geography and the Inhabitants of Equatorial Africa," and "The Gorilla, the Chimpanzees and the Dwarfs."

—Either in pursuance of a liberal policy, or because the account of native humor is overdrawn, the London *Punch* has lately availed itself of American humor. Artemus Ward was well paid by *Punch* for letters while he lived, although it offered him no honor when he died. It has just engaged another American humorist—John G. Saxe.

—In a recent outward steamer, from New York, there was an old, paralytic man, in whose lost and struggling intelligence might be discerned reminiscences of long command. It was Commander Harstein, who was an officer of the United States Navy thirty-three years. When the war began, his instincts, though a South Carolinian, were all for the Government; but his wealthy wife [illegible] him first to peaceableness then to rebellion. He gave up his commission, which was his history, and like a lost energy wandered to and fro in Charleston, full of dark premonitions of the success of the great Government he had betrayed. When the fire was opened upon Sumter he strolled in the same abstract way to Fort Moultrie, and looked at the gunners driving iron into the faithful old castle. There was no enthusiasm in his regard. Next morning, when the flag of Fort Sumter fell, a stroke of paralysis fell upon Commander Harstein. God spared him the work of a traitor, if not his defection. They carried his wrecked body to a stockade runner, and he lay delirious and remorseful in Paris three years, filled with bitter unintelligible speech, and many of these he fed with a spoon, like a baby. He has returned home to find his broad acres laid waste, his wife's homestead uninhabitable. Lonely and wearily these two, his daughter, were again returning to Europe to spend the rest of life in almost indigent exile.

—The imprint at the head of the first column of the editorial page of the *Herald* is modified to-day: "James Gordon Bennett, Proprietor. James Gordon Bennett, jr., Manager. Office, Herald square and fifth street." It remains to be proved whether Junior has inherited the ability of Senior, and whether he will be as successful in the sharp, gentlemanly line of journalism as in the less serious business of yacht-racing. Contrary to general expectation, the *Herald* is not enlarged.

—Messrs. Jerome and Belmont have made arrangements to settle a disputed point in the comparative speed of two horses owned by them. The issue will be determined at the meeting of the Jockey Club, and $1,000 depend on the result.

—The Bishop of London has taken summary measures to test the legality of the ultra ritualistic practices in the Church of England, and has instituted proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Albans.

—A scheme is projected in some of the Southern States to found an asylum for widows and orphans. It is proposed to dispose of large tracts of land in small lots, by offering them in the Northern and European markets, and appropriate ten per cent. on the amount of the sales to the establishment and support of an asylum. Generals Hood and Longstreet are active in the enterprise, a million dollars will be found to have been subscribed in Memphis towards the object.

—The richest negro in Philadelphia is Stephen Smith, who is reckoned to be worth $400,000. He is simple, and is worth not less than $300,000. Harris Lindsey, a bounty broker during the war, is worth $250,000. Three or five more are rich enough to be physicians that receive distinguished attention. Philadelphia has 28,000 colored people, who support 17 churches.

—Mr. Charles Dickens writes to acknowledge the receipt of £200 from a publishing house, from the profits of one of his works reprinted by them. From his language it might be supposed he had never before received a penny from an American publisher, while the fact is, he received thousands of pounds from Harper & Brothers, of New York, and T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. These two houses gave £1,000 in gold for "A Tale of Two Cities," or £1,250 for "Great Expectations," and £1,250 for "Our Mutual Friend," and as he has probably received from them altogether what is equal to fifty or sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks. This was all done without an international copyright law.

—The marriage of Miss Bessie Curtis, of New York, to the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, grandson of the Duke de Dino, and grand nephew of the famous Prince Talleyrand, took place, as I announced to you, at Nice, a month ago. The young couple, who inherits a princely fortune, are now at Paris, proceeding from the Dutchess de Dino, who is German, favor to the civil ceremony. Intended to create the eight months in the year, and are in a certain sense subject to the King of Prussia. The Queen of Prussia wrote a letter to Miss Curtis before her marriage, congratulating her and informing her that she had intended to send her sister to receive her on her arrival at the castle and to welcome her to Prussia. Miss Curtis did not change her religion on her marriage to her husband, because the considerable population of peasantry belonging to De Dinsdale are Protestants, and are rejoiced at having for *chatelaine* a Protestant and an American.

—The *Journal of Commerce* advises a holder of 7-30s that "at maturity" means "*on and after the date of maturity.*" It says:

"The holder of the notes is not legally bound to declare his option on the very day of maturity. At maturity, for all such purposes, means on and after the date of maturity; and we do not think the Secretary would quibble about this interpretation."

Holders will do a dangerous thing by heeding this advice. They now have a call on the Treasury for 5-20s, worth 6 per cent. premium, and the Treasury has for a long time offered to anticipate the call on equitable terms. All who have not accepted these terms may be fairly assured, believe they can do better by demanding the exact laws. The Secretary should meet them on this ground, and declare that unless notice is first given him of the intention to call a twenty-year bond on August 15, 1867, in time for him to prepare them, he will consider holders as electing to take the money on that day, or ready to walk into them into the 5-20 bonds. The "full twenty-year people" are probably the same persons who ran the sub-Treasury for gold on the first issue of Treasury notes, and who afterward screamed for the same man out of the notarial rest of their offices. The Department will be justified in stopping interest on the August series *at maturity*, and letting those not presented for payment run into the class of "debt matured, and not presented for payment."
—*New York Tribune.*

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Company, held in New York, on Monday, the following resolutions were adopted, looking to an adjourned meeting of the shareholders:

1. *Resolved*, That the President be requested to designate Thursday, the 23d of May, 1867, at 12 m., at the office of the Company, in the city of New York, for reassembling of the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company.

2. *Resolved*, That the notice to pose of procuring new and additional equipment for the increasing business of the road and other necessary and desirable improvements, this Board recommend to the shareholders an increase of the capital stock of the Company, and that the following detailed estimates for such work be submitted to the meeting, viz:

3. *Resolved*, That the said issue of stock shall be disposed of as follows: The persons now shown by the holders on the books of the Company on the fifth day of June, shall be entitled to subscribe for new stock to the extent of 40 per cent. on the amount of stock held by them, on paying 80 per cent. of the par value thereof, 20 per cent. being retained by the Company and debited to the surplus fund; that the transfer books will close on the 20th day of June, and remain closed until the 26th of June; the subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company in the city of New York, and at the principal office in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of the 25th of June, when the right to subscribe shall cease, and the stock not subscribed for will be disposed of as the Board may direct.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1867.

Money was in better supply at many of the discount houses to-day, and there are indications of greater ease in the market.

—The belligerent character of the foreign news sustains the advance in the gold premium, and there is reason to suppose that it will take another bound upwards.

—A late letter from a Wall street house remarks that, "the market is receiving increasing outside support, although it's a matter we think of some doubt whether there will be a substantial rise in stocks this spring. Many people seem to think, though, that stocks at present quotations are cheap and are buying for a rise."

—The quotations to-day as received by Mr. Bryan are as follows:

Gold	139
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109¼
U. S. Bond, 5-20's, 1862	110
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	108½
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	107½
U. S. Bonds, 5-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98¾
Ft. W. Wayne & Chicago	92
Erie	57¾
Chicago & Rock Island	89¼
Chicago & Northwestern	58¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	87½
New York Central	106¾
Reading	101

Messrs James T. Brady & Co. report considerable inquiry for the new State loan. The demand for these loans increases the more their reliable character is made known, capitalists in the interior counties of the State being free takers, giving them preference at 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, to mortgages on real estate or to bonds of local companies which are subject to tax. Steadily and largely reducing its bonded debt, the State is, by present 6 per dent. bonds, free of tax, are as desirable a security as is offered by any State in the Union.

The New York quotations of Governments to-day are as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	108¼
Consols	90 5-16
U. S. 7-30's	107½
June 7-30s	105½
July 7-30s	105½
June Compounds, 1864	119
Gold	139

—The house of Ira B. McVay & Co. continue to devote special attention to conversions of the 7-30 United States Bonds into the 5-20 gold series, and have already done an immense business in this line. Their quotations from New York of the National Securities show the following changes from yesterday's rates:

6s 1881	109¾
5-20s, 1862	110
1864	108¾
1865, May and November	108½
5-20s, 1865, January and July	107¾
10-40s	97
December '64 Compounds	116
August '65 Compounds	110
June 7-30s	105¾
July 7-30s	105½
Gold	138½

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1867.

There was not much animation in the general market to-day. Flour is still freely held at last quotations, dealers generally confident that there will be no decline. There is so little doing in wheat, on account of scant receipts, that quotations can be but nominal. Oats are quoted a shade lower. Rye is scarce and in demand. Groceries are generally active.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, per river and canal, for the past twenty-four hours, were: Flour, 320 bbls; apples, 263 bbls; cheese, 30 boxes; corn, 2,573 sacks; wheat, 173 sacks; oats, 1,567 sacks; and butter, 20 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—Market dull at from $3 00 to $5 00 ₱ bbl, the latter figure for very choice.

BUTTER—There has been no change since our last. Sales of choice new butter, in small packages, were made at 30@32c ₱ lb. We note sales of 800 lbs roll at from 25c to 28c ₱ lb.

BACON, Hams, Lards, &c.—We quote the market active, and prices, from packers, as follows: Sides, 12c ₱ lb; plain hams, 14c; sugar-cured hams, 15½c; canvassed, 16½@16¾c. Lard in tierces, 10½c, and in kegs 12c. Shoulders per bbl, $22 and $23. Lard oil, extra No. 1, $1 10, and No 2 90c ₱ gallon.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples ranged in price from 8 to 9c, from store, as to quality, and peaches from 17 to 20c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Prices keep drooping. We noted sales of 12 bbls at the, and 10 bbls at 16c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote good spring at $11 00@11 50; winter, $13 25@16 00, and fancy, $18@19 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat of any kind is scarce and firm. The transactions are so few that quotations are only nominal. We quote No. 2 spring at $2 80@2 90 ₱ bushel.

Corn is quite scarce. We note sales of 2 cars, delivered, at 65c; 200 bushels, to arrive, at the depot, at 65c; 1 car No. 2 at 58c, and 140 bushels, on the wharf, at 65c ₱ bushel.

RYE—We quote rye selling from elevator at $1 50 ₱ bush, and sales of small lots from store at $1 55@1 60 ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales on the wharf were made at $25 00 ₱ ton, and from country wagons at $27 00@30 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—We note sales of Buckeyes at $3 25 ₱ bbl, and peachblows at 90@95c ₱ bush, from store.

Groceries.

The market is almost bare of choice marks of Coffee, with a decline of ½c, gold, on all grades. The current price, however, has not changed, for obvious reasons. Sugar stiffer. Teas have declined a shade, and Japans are much in vogue and selling freely at our quotations. No change in molasses. Rice held at 9¾@9¾c, and are very hard to find at that.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 26c; roasting, 25c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14c; prime, 13½c; fair, 12¾@13c; Cuba, 11½@13½c; Sugar-House, 10c; Granulated, 16½c; Powdered, 16½c; Crushed, 16½c. A Coffee, 15½c; B do, 15½c; extra C, 14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80c@$1; Porto Rico, 80@90c; Cuba, 75c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 90c@$1.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 35; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 25.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@12c; Rangoon, 10@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 25, 1867.

BUSINESS—Since our last business was not very active. Buyers appear inclined to hold off on hand, while those who held by refiners, is not large. The sales made were:

CRUDE—500 barrels, bonded, on the spot, at 6¼c. Sales 2,000 barrels, bulk, delivered from June 1st to August 30, sellers' option, 7½c per gallon.

REFINED OIL—The sales amounted to 5,000 barrels, in lots, all for future delivery, as follows: 2,000 barrels, bonded, for refined white, deliverable from May 15th to 30th, free on care, at works, 21½c per gallon; 500 barrels prime light straw to white, deliverable at Philadelphia May 1st to 15th, at 28½c per gallon; sales 2,000 barrels, bulk, delivered from June 1st to August 30, sellers' option, 7½c per gallon.

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APPLES—Market dull at from $3 00 to $5 00 ₱ bbl, the latter figure for very choice.

BUTTER—There has been no change since our last. Sales of choice new butter, in small packages, were made at 30@32c ₱ lb. We note sales of 800 lbs roll at from 25c to 28c ₱ lb.

BACON, Hams, Lards, &c.—We quote the market active, and prices, from packers, as follows: Sides, 12c ₱ lb; plain hams, 14c; sugar-cured hams, 15½c; canvassed, 16½@16¾c. Lard in tierces, 10½c, and in kegs 12c. Shoulders per bbl, $22 and $23. Lard oil, extra No. 1, $1 10, and No 2 90c ₱ gallon.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples ranged in price from 8 to 9c, from store, as to quality, and peaches from 17 to 20c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Prices keep drooping. We noted sales of 12 bbls at the, and 10 bbls at 16c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote good spring at $11 00@11 50; winter, $13 25@16 00, and fancy, $18@19 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat of any kind is scarce and firm. The transactions are so few that quotations are only nominal. We quote No. 2 spring at $2 80@2 90 ₱ bushel.

Corn is quite scarce. We note sales of 2 cars, delivered, at 65c; 200 bushels, to arrive, at the depot, at 65c; 1 car No. 2 at 58c, and 140 bushels, on the wharf, at 65c ₱ bushel.

RYE—We quote rye selling from elevator at $1 50 ₱ bush, and sales of small lots from store at $1 55@1 60 ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales on the wharf were made at $25 00 ₱ ton, and from country wagons at $27 00@30 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—We note sales of Buckeyes at $3 25 ₱ bbl, and peachblows at 90@95c ₱ bush, from store.

Groceries.

The market is almost bare of choice marks of Coffee, with a decline of ½c, gold, on all grades. The current price, however, has not changed, for obvious reasons. Sugar stiffer. Teas have declined a shade, and Japans are much in vogue and selling freely at our quotations. No change in molasses. Rice held at 9¾@9¾c, and are very hard to find at that.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 26c; roasting, 25c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14c; prime, 13½c; fair, 12¾@13c; Cuba, 11½@13½c; Sugar-House, 10c; Granulated, 16½c; Powdered, 16½c; Crushed, 16½c. A Coffee, 15½c; B do, 15½c; extra C, 14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80c@$1; Porto Rico, 80@90c; Cuba, 75c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 90c@$1.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 35; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 25.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@12c; Rangoon, 10@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 25, 1867.

BUSINESS—Since our last business was not very active. Buyers appear inclined to hold off on hand, while those who held by refiners, is not large. The sales made were:

CRUDE—500 barrels, bonded, on the spot, at 6¼c. Sales 2,000 barrels, bulk, delivered from June 1st to August 30, sellers' option, 7½c per gallon.

REFINED OIL

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE *Constitutionnel*—Parisian exponent of the French military spirit—is doing the best it can to excite the public mind to the war pitch on the subject of the acquisition of the Duchy of Luxemburg. Alarm is taken by the conservative and republican Journals alike, and one of them, the *Union*, wants to know if its fire-eating cotemporary, for the sake of doing something to spite Berlin and BISMARCK, would set all Europe in a blaze.

AT the meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Central Committee, on Saturday, the first Tuesday in June was designated for holding the Convention to select delegates to the State and County Conventions, and the first Tuesday in September for the Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature—the primary meetings to be held on the Saturday previous to those days. This action will, no doubt, be cordially acquiesced in by the Republicans of the county.

THE telegraph, with an owlish gravity that has certainly never been equalled since the days of my Lord Thurlow's wig, confidentially and mysteriously informs us that "the Czar will, at the request of Prussia, soon make some observations on the Luxemburg question." The drift of these awful utterances is expected to be an opinion "as is an opinion"—to wit: "That by the dissolution of the German Confederation the treaties concerning Luxemburg are not abolished, and she also will express her opinion that the cession cannot take place without the consent of the great powers." There's a chunk of diplomatic wisdom!

THE situation in Europe, spite of the oracular fragments of diplomacy with which the telegraph is made to administer doses of soothing syrup to the Stock Exchange, grows really less reassuring every day. It is now stated that Prussia has forwarded a strong note to Napoleon, asking the reason of his continued military preparations, and has also sent a Bavarian agent to Vienna to feel the way toward an alliance with Austria. The cause of this particular selection is to be found in the fact that Baron Von Beust, the present Prime Minister of Francis Joseph, was formerly Bavarian premier, and may, perhaps, be considered the better open to approach from an old political associate.

THAT mysterious REUTER, after startling us with rumors of a proposed Prusso-Austrian alliance, suddenly turns the rose-colored side of his telegraphic kaleidescope toward us and, behold, everything is once more serene. This time we are assured by "a dispatch from the Berlin agency of the Associated Press" that a plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question has been submitted to France and Prussia by the other great powers; that NAPOLEON has signified his willingness to adopt the suggestions offered, and that Prussia has not yet replied. Those last five words are probably the little bits of broken glass that are going to slip over the beautiful design and suddenly change its whole appearance.

THE failure by the Great Eastern to obtain even what for an ordinary steamer would have been an ordinary list of passengers, is regarded as a significant prelude to the collapse of the Paris Exposition enthusiasm. Already the impression is abroad that the thing is a failure—in Paris as well as in England, and at home here. Letters represent the Parisians in the dumps on account of the meager attendance—meager, that is, compared with their Great Expectations and preparations. The case as it stands is not one likely to have a good effect on the Emperor—who just at present is more like the setting sun from whom men turn, than the rising God of day, before whom they instinctively bow down.

THE great *desideratum* at the present time in the South, says a Southern journal, is "intelligent labor." This we take to be a tribute of honor to emancipation. And we esteem it the more valuable, because it is involuntary and spontaneous. Under the *regime* of slavery, intelligence was deemed injurious and unsafe for the working class. Then, the utmost caution was employed to prevent the slave from becoming intelligent. To teach him to read, to give him a book or a newspaper, or in any way to extend his knowledge and enlighten his intellect, was a grave offense punishable by law. Intelligent labor was not desired. It was declared, a thousand times over, that not negro labor, but slave labor was essential—slave labor under the conditions mentioned, of ignorance and intellectual darkness—and that cotton, rice and sugar could not be supplied without it, therefore, not only as a change of sentiment, but also as a tribute to the new order of things, that the Southern people now regard intelligent labor as valuable and desirable.

THE Government will act wisely in sending out an expedition—which it is preparing to do—to explore our possessions newly acquired from Russia. The expectation of the public seems to be that something more valuable than ice will be found, and that as the result of the exploration and the better knowledge soon to follow, the tide of emigration will, before long, begin to set thither. Already, no doubt, thousands of adventurous spirits have their thoughts turned toward that region; and we venture to say that since the treaty came upon the *tapis* more actual geographical and kindred knowledge has been acquired of that quarter of the globe than during all the last twenty years put together. Coming into our hands right at the moment of the reversal of the course of commerce with China and Japan, the bearing of the acquisition on that field of enterprise is at once perceived; though, high as the appreciation of it undeniably is in this respect, its importance is, of course, not yet fully understood. To say the least, in the minds of the people, it is a quarter of the globe of which are entertained great expectations.

WHAT will be the end of this boasting about size and population, between St. Louis and Chicago, we are not able to say. We are not responsible for the consequences. But at a respectable distance we entertain the notion that Chicago talks bigger than she is. The late election in that city polled a little less than 20,000 votes. The Republican wards were so sure of success that they did not turn out strong; but the Republican journals claim only about one thousand more voters than turned out at the polls. So that 21,000 would probably embrace all the voters of the city. We will, however, allow it 2,000 more. Now the usual ratio of voters to the whole population is one to six and a half, which would give to Chicago a population of 149,500. But as we have been liberal in allowing 2,000 more voters than anybody claims for the city, so we will enlarge the ratio to seven instead of six and a half, and that will give Chicago a population of 161,000, being 50,000 less than it boasts of having, and less by considerable than our modest city of Pittsburgh, when consolidated, will contain.

SOME of the Democratic journals, of the more radical and destructive sort, are untiring in their efforts to poison the minds of their readers against the government. A little while ago they appealed to the bad passions of men, in threats of violence and war. Now they appeal to the sordid and avaricious disposition, and inculcate the falsity, that the taxes are unnecessarily heavy, and that the public funds are extravagantly spent. Not satisfied with the efforts of four or five years in the interests of a wanton and wicked rebellion, they now direct their incendiary speech to the excitement of hostility to the government among their Northern readers. It seems as if they were bent on realising the predictions of their rabid Southern allies, that the next war would be in the North, and that between the Democrats and the opposite party. The insane fanaticism of some of the partisans of the old and once respectable Democracy knows no limitations of truth or decency. Of course, there is a class of Democratic journals to which these severe strictures do not apply. But the utter lack of reckless and destructive class, the class that has not a true American element in all their politics, the class that makes a virtue of misrepresenting everything done by Congress and of appealing to the vilest of passions against it, is, by no means, a small class.

THE GREAT TRUNK ROADS.

The policy of the old main-trunk lines of railroad running east and west is, to extend and form new connections westward as far as possible. In this respect they are all alike. They could not be otherwise, because the policy is not a happy contrivance of sagacity, but simply an obvious and unavoidable accommodation to the exigencies of business in the country. The irrepressible West and Northwest, the wealth and products of which are just beginning to be developed, are seeking an outlet for their agricultural productions, and an inlet for their needed supplies of merchandise. And these roads are each wisely grasping for its share of the business.

The New York Central has established connections by the Lake Shore and the Columbus roads to Cincinnati, and is feeling further west. The Erie, and the Atlantic and Great Western, broad gauge, have connection by the Ohio and Mississippi (same gauge) to St. Louis, and run cars for passengers and for freight from New York to St. Louis without change. The Baltimore and Ohio road is as lively and energetic as any in giving efficiency to this common policy, intending to control the Marietta and Cincinnati road, and so, with the aid of a bridge at Parkersburg, have a continuous route from Cincinnati to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The Pennsylvania Central is pushing its aspirations and energies westward, even more ambitiously than any of the others. Among its more distant projects, having already by the Fort Wayne and the Steubenville roads excellent facilities both Northwest and West, it has lately secured the Columbus and Indianapolis road, as an extension of the Pittsburgh and Columbus, and contemplates the acquisition of the Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Alton road to St. Louis. Thence its connection with the Central Pacific will be effected, and a continuous route under uniform management will be extended from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, St. Louis and the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad, until this is finally carried to San Francisco.

In view of these demonstrations of eastern enterprise Cincinnati feels about its western connections very much as Pittsburgh does about its eastern. The city of Cincinnati is pretty well off for roads terminating there from the east, as we are for western roads, but it feels the necessity, as we do, for better splicings in order to facilitate the extention of business. The policy of the Pennsylvania road is seen to be unfavorable to Cincinnati, inasmuch as its own great western route, via Columbus, Indianapolis, &c., leaves that city off, at the left hand. And it therefore is looking sharply and earnestly for some counter-acting facility. The language of the press is, "it will not do for our people to go to sleep while these powerful corporations are tapping the country around us."

We like to see and we heartily applaud our Central road for the energy it is showing to bring all the western business that it can do into its own hands. But we do not and cannot see it to be wise to oppose, with the magic power it seems to have in our legislature, all efforts to secure additional facilities eastward. It will evidently be impossible for their present road to do all the business that will pour in at this center from all its western connections and all the other roads. The business will be sure, as the Cincinnatians see in their case, to seek other channels, leaving the Central and leaving Pennsylvania at one side.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The article we copy below, from the Somerset *Herald and Whig*, embodies an important, and, we think, a most excellent suggestion. The Free Railroad Principle having failed in the Legislature, the people must renew the contest,—and, in renewing it, organize for the nomination and election of such candidates only as will be faithful in the hour of trial. The time has come when no risks should be run, and when the faithful and the faithless should be dealt with according to their deserts.

We give the suggestion of our cotemporary our hearty approval; and, in addition, suggest that the proposed convention should be held at some central point, and with the concert which is manifestly proper in the case. The subject is one which concerns the people at large. Pittsburgh, it is true, has a deep interest in the Free Railroad question, but not more so than the quarter whence comes the suggestion for a convention. Indeed, the suggestion has come from the right quarter, and in good time. We trust the editor of the *Herald and Whig* will take upon himself the labor of the preliminaries necessary to concerted action.

Meantime we say to the friends of the Free Principle everywhere—prepare for action, and for such action as will preclude the possibility of being defrauded again:

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned, and every hope of obtaining a Free Railroad law, or of securing a restoration of the charter fraudulently wrested from the Connellsville road has been disappointed, immediate action should be taken by the people of Western Pennsylvania to secure justice to their interests, during the next winter.

A convention for this purpose has been mooted in the Pittsburgh papers, and we trust that measures will be at once instituted by the Board of Trade, or some other body of citizens, to carry the idea into effect.

We suggest that this convention be called at as early a day as practicable, so that the result of its deliberations may be laid before the forthcoming political state conventions, and action upon the subject matter be pressed upon both.

We further suggest, that the proposed railroad convention shall avoid all generalities, all mere declarations in favor of, and demands for a general railroad law, but at once refer the subject to a committee of able, practical men—members of whom will doubtless be in the convention—to frame and report such a bill as will meet the wants of the people of the entire State. The bill matured and adopted by this convention, can then be submitted to the State conventions of both political parties, and the fact sqarcely ascertained, which, if either of them, will dare refuse a pledge to this measure of right and justice demanded by the people. Moreover, a bill thus framed in advance, can be submitted by the various county nominating conventions to their candidates, and a positive tangible pledge exacted, which will prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful and shameless violation of pledged faith witnessed at the late session, on a professed difference of opinion, between the merits of various bills.

By all means let us have a convention, a good practical convention, that means business, not talk. The people of the State want a free railroad law, or of this county want the Connellsville charter restored—a general law being of no especial benefit to us, with our only available route already covered by the surveys, and location of two companies. We have the power in our hands if we only please to concentrate and make it effective. Neither of the political parties dare refuse us this measure of justice. But if they do, then let politics go to the dogs. What is the pride of party, or the success of a few candidates to a people denied justice, outraged, and impoverished by legislation such as we have been cursed with for years.

WHAT NAME?

What shall our newly purchased out-lot be be named? Geographers have hitherto left it out in the cold without a name, only designating it, after the dog-collar fashion, by the name of its owner. But it cannot be called Russian-America after it becomes the property of JONATHAN himself. It has not a history nor a literature to furnish it a name, and the nomenclature of its limited local geography is not particularly attractive. We are sure nobody would vote for Nuniyak of Talikhnitabena, Kodiak has too much of a catarrhal sound to be acceptable, and the warmest partisans of Mr. SEWARD would give up the bargain rather than call it by one of its scragged geographical names, Anstachpakpak. But euphony must not be reported absolutely wanting in the home of our Esquimaux adopted citizens. The names of Spanish geography, famous from their flowing and musical sound, are rivalled in our recent accession. Aliaska, Sitka, Aleutia, Chulilua are pretty names, that do not require the aid of contrast to set them off.

But as the American people have the naming of this new child of the Republic, we should not wonder if they would follow the precedent set in christening its next neighbor on the Western Shore, and call it LINCOLN, and thus the two names associated in the history would be associated in the geography of the country.

The United States at the Paris Exhibition.

From all accounts it seems as if the superintendence of American interests at the great Paris Exhibition has fallen into utterly incompetent hands. Complaints against Mr. Beckwith, the Chief Commissioner, are loud and deep and bitter, and virtually unanimous. It is said he wofully misrepresents the fastest, most enterprising and most energetic people in the world; that he has no executive capacity whatever and is as discourteous as he is obstinate. He is, however, spite of the remonstrances of the other Commissioners—who tacitly decline to act with him—and exhibitors—who fear to trust their fortunes in his hands—sustained by the State Department at Washington, so our countrymen in Paris have to grin and bear the incubus as best they may. Articles for exhibition from the United States are plentiful enough—the place is in fact choked up with them; but there is no satisfactory scheme for their arrangement and no life and activity shown in getting things to rights. In mortifying contrast to our bungling and disheartening delays and dissensions the Russian and Swedish and Danish departments and those of the half-civilized kingdoms of Tunis and Morocco are almost complete and look very splendid and attractive. Even England, traditional bungler that John Bull is known to be, is away ahead of us. Efforts were being made at last advices to get up a grand indignation meeting, at which Mr. Beckwith's immediate removal is to be urgently advocated.

THE change in English sentiment towards the United States is very remarkable. Mr. Gladstone who while we were in the throes of insurrection, took special delight in speaking of this country as the dis-United States, takes special pains now to indulge in professions of the highest appreciation and most perfect good will. On a recent occasion he paid a glowing eulogy on our financial policy, in the course of which he said:

"Let us not be ashamed to follow a good example wherever we may find it, or to render a just tribute of admiration to the courage and foresight of the American people, who at this moment are bearing a burden of taxation which both in its amount and in its kind makes their conduct a marvel, because they believe that the true secret of their future power lies in the steady and full discharge of those debts. It is really worth while to consider what the American people will do."

Stating the facts of the rapid reduction of the American debt he continued:

"I must say that when I see such facts as these I am deeply impressed with the character of the people, and with the formidable character of the conflict which they would encounter and forthwith sustain in any war with America, (hear.) That people have not vainly and idly imagined that the true secret of their strength is to keep up huge armies in time of peace. I believe they have judged rightly in determining that the true basis of their national power is to save and husband their resources in ordinary times and to develop them at the moment that calls for them according to the doctrine of my honorable friend opposite, that we should not reduce our debt, I cherish the hope that this magnificent example of the American people will not be without its effect in the old countries of Europe."

Senate on Thursday to be the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, is a highly esteemed citizen of Schuylkill county. He is President of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county, located at Pottsville, and owner of the important town of "Augusta City," on the Susquehanna river. Colonel Cake was a member of the Democratic party until 1860, when, in company with his brother, Gen. H. L. Cake, now a member of Congress, he aided in organizing a Douglas party. Since that time he has generally acted with the Republican party. When the war broke out he and his brother aided liberally in equipping the first volunteer corps that appeared in Washington. As a tribute to his fitness for the position, it is mentioned that Colonel Cake was recommended by Senator Buckalew, Democratic Senator from this State.

PERSONS who speak of our newly acquired Northwestern possessions as a region so cold as to forbid the idea of population, civilization, the arts and commerce, should remember that its southern boundary is south of a large part of Ireland and England, and Russia in Europe, and all of Scotland and Denmark, and Sweden and Norway—populous kingdoms. The prosperous and famous cities of Belfast and Londonderry, Carlisle and Newcastle, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Moscow, are all north of that line, and St. Petersburg is several hundred miles north of it. It will not be many years before free American cities north of it will rival many of those we have mentioned.

THE Rev. Dr. Cuyler, in the course of a lecture on "Intemperance," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, the other night, said that many women moving in respectable society in New York, were in the habit of drinking freely during their morning visits to their milliners and dressmakers, and that on one occasion he was addressed very irreverently by several young ladies in a Brooklyn street car, when he discovered to his horror and surprise that they were all intoxicated.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.—In another column will be found a notice from Senator Shoemaker, directed to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, stating that the Committee will meet in Harrisburg on Monday, May 13th, at two o'clock, for the purpose of investigating the charges of extortion in freight and passenger rates, alleged to be made by railroad companies in this State. Parties interested in the investigation are also invited to be present.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE.—The catalogue of Allegheny College for 1866-67, just issued, shows there is in attendance at present one hundred and fifty-three students—seven in the senior class, fourteen in the junior, fifteen in the sophomore, thirty-nine in the freshman and seventy-eight in the preparatory. The College and Society Libraries contain upwards of ten thousand volumes, embracing many rare and valuable works. The close of the spring term and annual commencement will take place on the 27th of June.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Five men, in three days of last week, run for R. Rulofson from the mouth of Mill creek to the mouth of Clarion river, one million feet of square timber. This is considered extraordinary work. The Columbia *Herald* says: The Susquehanna is in fine raftin condition, and there are about two hundred rafts lying at our wharves. From indications the trade will be larger than usual and the prices will not vary much from those of last year. Some thirty or forty rafts, principally timber, pass our borough every day for portsbelow.

MAP OF SONORA.—Messrs. Cummings and James Cherry, geologists and mining engineers, of Pittsburgh, have just issued a "Traveling and Military Map of Sonora," taken from official surveys, made under the auspices of the Liberal Government of Mexico, and by whom the map was promptly adopted. The country of Sonora will probably soon possess great interest to the people of the United States, and such a map as that of the brothers Cherry will be found very useful for reference.

EIGHT HOURS' WORK WITH EIGHT HOURS' WAGES.—The Directors of the Chicago & N. W. R. R., have decided to inform men in their employ that after the 1st of May any of them choosing to do so can restrict their hours of labor to eight, a proportionate reduction in wages being made therefor. Circulars to that effect, notification to the same effect will be issued on the railroads centering in Chicago. The officers of the city railway, south and west divisions, have decided to make the same offer to their employes.

A unsatisfactory feeling prevails in English trade circles, amounting to general distrust. Dealers and capitalists are timid, having had their resources in some instances seriously impaired; and this knowledge, says the London *Times*, combined with the general slackness of business, and with the difficulty of effecting sales of goods, both at home and abroad, probably explains in some measure the vague rumors now prevailing of mercantile difficulties in the home, foreign and colonial trades.

THE committee of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, raised at the last annual meeting to investigate the affairs of the company, we understand, are diligently engaged in that duty, and an elaborate report, covering all the complaints, may be expected from them. One of the first objections to the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the pro rata question, which will be examined by the committee.

FORTUNE'S FROLIC.—A young man named Lawrence, who has lately had to sue in an Illinois court of law *in forma pauperis*, because he could not give security for costs, has just fallen heir to an estate in England worth $600,000. He is described as an amiable young man, who lately supplemented a divorce from his first wife by marrying a widow.

THE Hon. A. K. McClure, the veteran and distinguished politician of our State, will summer on the Rocky Mountains, whither he leaves early next week, for the benefit of the health of an invalid member of his family. He will be accompanied by his wife. Virginia City, Montana, is their ultimate destination, which they expect to reach via Salt Lake, Denver, &c.

THE confirmation of Reed as Postmaster at Toledo has produced a sensation there. Toledo is in Ashley's district in Ohio, and he had succeeded in having three previous nominations of soldiers rejected, and has declared that no one should be confirmed without his recommendation. Mr. Reed was confirmed, notwithstanding Ashley's earnest protestations against the confirmation.

AN Albany correspondent of the New York *Post* classifies the members of the Legislature under the distinct heads of the corruptible and the incorruptible. Of the thirty-two Senators he gives the names of fifteen he regards as incorruptible, and of the one hundred and twenty-eight members, thirty alone he regards worthy of that designation.

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee have agreed that one of their number should remain in Washington permanently, and act as Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the Southern Republican campaign. Representative Broomall is to act during the month of May, General Schenck in June, and Senator Chandler in July.

PROGRAMME CHANGED.—A few years 'ago one Robert Toombs, of Georgia, prophecied that, somewhere about the present time, he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker's Hill. Instead, however, of his doing so, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is calling the roll of his New England ideas all through the cities of the South; while Toombs—by the way, where is Toombs?

EVERY day the Cable has honey for the Bears and sugar for the Bulls. For the former it likewise has a due admixture of aloes, and for the latter a sufficient quantum of gall. The pleasurable excitement attached to this kind of thing cannot be over-estimated. It is the bitter-sweet that forms the very spice of life.

AUSTRIA is said to be too poor to send anything to the Paris exhibition but specimens of the many beautiful kinds of woods grown in the Empire. It is not stated whether the heads of any of the Hapsburg family are included in the collection.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are competing sharply for freight business, and have placed upon their road a Lightning Express freight train, which will deliver freight here of the first and second class, from Philadelphia and New York, on passenger train time.

THE Loyal League in New York adopted resolutions strongly denunciatory of the Legislative corruption as practiced at Albany, and sent them to the Legislature. After discussing them for a time the Legislature sent them back to the Leagners. The accusation was too true to be taken as a joke.

MR. J. S. CEMMINGS, Tuscola, Illinois, says he has raised potatoes from a white sprout, this winter, outside of any hot-house, in a space of thirty days. He says, furthermore, he can raise them any month in the year, and challenges better ones than he produces.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A young Methodist clergyman has preached from the steps of his church in Salisbury, N. H., all through the winter, the house having been closed against him soon after he was sent there. No one comes to hear him, but storm or shine, he takes his position with covered head, and exhorts and prays, and no expostulation or entreaty can turn him from what he deems his duty.

A young Ohio soldier, now living in Cleveland, was wounded and taken prisoner during the war, and confined at Andersonville, but came out alive in the end. Meantime his parents, believing he was dead, had a funeral sermon preached and a monument erected, while his comrades inscribed his name on the monument erected in Woodland Cemetery to the memory of the fallen heroes of the Twenty-third Regiment.

One hundred and twenty thousand bales of cotton is the aggregate amount of that material received in Norfolk during the present season up to date. This is said to exceed the receipts before the war, and with the consolidation of the railroads in the State an accomplished fact, expectations of a greatly increasing trade are confidently entertained by the business men of the town.

We copied from the Indianapolis *Journal*, a short time since, a story to the effect, that a beautiful young lady of seventeen residing in Jacksonville, in this State, while lying in a comatose state from the effect of chloroform, which she had taken to allay the pain of an aching tooth, had been buried, under the supposition that she was dead. The Jacksonville *Journal* pronounces the story false in its essential particulars, and wishes all papers which have given it currency, to deny it.

A telegram has lately attained an extensive circulation in English and American papers, stating that an infant was left at a railway station in Stafford with a bank note for £200 pinned to its clothing. The case was a English and American one, and there have been a hundred letters from all parts of the kingdom, applying for the privilege of adopting the little stranger and its £200.

Several large families, including men, women and children, from the lower part of Campbell county, Va., have passed through Lynchburg, en *route* to Springfield, Ohio, in the vicinity of which they design locating.

North Alabama farmers are planting one-half to two-thirds more land in corn than cotton. The prolonged wet weather in March greatly retarded plantation work.

The town of Napoleon, Arkansas, is situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. Last year the river cut deeply into this point, and now a large portion of the town has disappeared. The water the other day was sixteen feet deep in the streets, and the chances are that another season will see the town running over the levee.

There is assembled at Lexington, Kentucky, a Conference of the Methodist Church (colored), composed of one hundred and forty ministers, presided over by Bishop Quinn. Delegates are present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and several Southern States.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says that the fruit crop in that vicinity is not killed by a good deal. The apples and cherries are scarcely injured at all, and there will be from a half to two-thirds of a crop of peaches. Where the orchards are on high ground the crop will be large.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 17th, says: The river is rising rapidly at this point, and all the upper streams are rising. The Missouri, between the mouth of the Platte river and Kansas city, is out of its banks in many places and doing much damage. The current is so strong that some boats cannot stem it, and are laid up.

A leading English shipbuilder has designed a class of steamships for the North German Lloyd's Company, to make the passage between Falmouth and New York in seven and a half days, or at 20 knots an hour. The ships are to be only 250 feet long, by 50 feet beam and 27 feet hold, but are to be propelled by a pair of monster diagonal compound engines, using 6,000 tons of coal per week. The boilers and cylinders are to have a diameter of 80 inches, and the low pressure 160 inches, with 9 feet strokes. Total tonnage, with 1,000 tons of coal and 1,000 tons freight, draft 21½ feet, 5,000 tons.

The negro question has invaded the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati. At a regular meeting, this week, one of the members, in view of the fact that a colored minister had been admitted to membership, moved to amend the constitution by striking out the word "white." The motion was choked off, however, and any young merchant of good character may be admitted, no matter about his color.

A letter dated Florence, April 3d, says: The great wave of American travel rises higher and higher until it threatens to overwhelm us. There is no end to-day that yesterday the train for Venice was not only filled, but crowded, the usual time, such was the throng at the station of American and English travelers, with their mountains of luggage.

English visitors to America in these days tell with much simplicity a story to the effect that, among for many things, especially clothing and cab-hire. A handsome suit of clothes in London costs from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. A man may dress well enough in hats and boots that will not be seen through for 3 dollars. An Englishman adds the duties, but he cannot figure quite correctly, and tells us that a pair of elegant silk dress in London for from five to fifteen dollars, and cannot understand why for the prices she bears her American friends talk about.

The French Government has carried its politeness towards foreigners to such an extreme as to refuse the Austrian commissioner to publish a "Tour in America," by Messrs. Malespine and Maret, till the Exhibition is over. The authors, who do not take sides in politics, had written that the Americans were for the Union and against rebellion; say that this unscrupulous conduct was positively refused, a supposition that she was dead. The Jacksonville *Journal* pronounces the story false in its essential particulars, and wishes all papers which have given it currency, to deny it.

Advices from Lake Pepin state that the navigation of the Upper Mississippi river will be resumed by St. Paul early this week. Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, and the Straits of Mackinac open at about the same time; at least there are but a few days' difference.

Petroleum has been discovered in Italy, and four different associations have been formed for working contracts have been signed with the Pope. They take a great interest in these petroleum discoveries, and this is probably the first double soon rejoice in a shoal of bogus oil companies.

At the Waterford, New York, Arsenal, the Gatling gun, which is fired off by the turning of a crank, and is said to keep forty-six hundred balls in the air all the while, is now on exhibition. The gun is to be used against the Indians on the frontier. There were a good many of the usual contrivances in General McClellan's army, but in no force. It was considered, however, that the gun had a fair trial.

A party of ladies and gentlemen are on an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, under auspices of the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad. They arrived in Chicago on Thursday, by special train from Albany—quickest time on record; came into Chicago from Detroit, via Michigan Central road, at fifty miles an hour.

The theatrical receipts in Chicago for the first quarter of 1867, were $47,000. The Misses Curtis before her marriage, congratulating her and informing her that she intend to keep forty-six hundred balls in the air all the while, to now on exhibition. The gun is to be used against the Indians on the frontier. There were a good many of the usual contrivances in General McClellan's army, but in no force. It was considered, however, that the gun had a fair trial.

The gas company of Madison, Wis., used the coal of the Valley Coal company of La Salle, for a few days, for the manufacture of gas, and the result was that the stench accompanying the gas was unbearable. The whole city became so filled with sulphurous emanating gas, that the company was compelled to throw aside the Valley coal.

A projected line of steamers to run between Washington and Norfolk, via this point, is now exciting the attention of the mercantile community of Norfolk, the measures are being actively devised by business men, which will insure the safe and speedy transport of the steamers when they commence running.

It is well known that the liberty of the Press is much greater in Italy than in France, or in almost any country on the Continent. Indeed, it is nearly all that could be desired. Actions for libel are by no means uncommon, but neither the editor nor proprietor of a newspaper is cited to appear in court to answer or to disgrace.

Within a few weeks the citizens of Cincinnati have contributed about $6,000 for the assistance of people in the Southern States who are in destitute circumstances.

In Pomeroy, Ohio, on Friday evening last, a fire broke out in the upper story of the Coal Ridge Flouring Mill of Messrs. Nye, Williamson & Co., and raged for two hours before the fire engines succeeded in confining its ravages. The building was a large frame, and the flames rapidly extended to the adjoining buildings. The extensive foundry and machine shop of Messrs. W. H. Clark & Co. were entirely destroyed, besides several dwellings and a building used for school purposes. Total loss, $100,000.

The annual report of the Michigan Southern Railroad gives the total earnings for the year ending on the 28th ultimo at four million six hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars. In May next the offices of the General Superintendent, Cashier, Auditor, General Passenger Agent, and General Accountant will be removed from Toledo to Chicago.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa states that war has broken out between two opposing tribes of savages, in which several of the New Calabar tribes were made prisoners by their enemies and roasted and eaten by them.

It is stated that although more than three months have elapsed since the explosion of the Oaks Colliery in England, little progress has as yet been made in extinguishing the body of fire raging at the bottom. All the shafts have been sealed up.

The English fund of Yale, College now amounts to $1,500,000. It is designed at an early day to erect an entirely new set of brown stone dormitories, a memorial chapel, the Peabody geological museum and a new divinity hall.

The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, is about to commence operations on the Carson River Pondra at its junction with the Platte. A party of hands have already left Denver for the scene, and parties have left recently to cut ties on the Black Hills and further west.

Franklin Hackworth, an aged cripple, of Bedford Trimble county, Ky., has reported that last Friday, he and his two sons were taken from their house, by three men, tied and unmercifully whipped. They assert that their Union sentiments provoked the outrage; and a detachment of soldiers have been sent to investigate the affair.

Troops are moving out upon the plains in numbers that indicate a decisive campaign. Twenty thousand troops are to go to the country north of Platte river and east of the mountains.

A Central Park of 500 acres, in which the whole population of the city may move and bustle, without being cramped for room or confined as to air, is recommended and a bold scheme that like increased taxes derived from the increased valuation of property in its vicinity would make its cost a profitable investment.

An evil-tempered old man, named Patterson, a miner at Minerville, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, attempted to kill his two sons, on Friday. They escaped, and he then deliberately wrote his will, shot his daughter-in-law dead, locked himself in and shot himself.

The "queasedness" of the fathers is developed in the children, at an early age, in Tennessee. Last Saturday, two boys, each about eleven years old—one a son of Judge Reeves, the other of Dewitt Moseby—quarreled in Somerville, Fayette County, and young Moseby shot the other, inflicting a wound of which he has since died.

NEW RAILROAD SOUTH.—New York capitalists are very energetic at present in their railroad enterprises. A new road, to be called the Chattanooga and New Orleans Railroad, has been commenced, and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. The Company building it have also purchased the right of way of the Wills River Railroad, and are now engaged constructing a road to run to Mobile, Ala. A bridge is also to be built over Tensas Bay, so that the trains can run directly from the city of New Orleans, omitting the twenty miles of steamboating. The bridge is to be used by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad. It is proposed to build the road extending to New Orleans completed in fourteen months from last March. Many of the small Gulf islands are also to be connected by bridges.

PRIVATE advices give a gloomy picture of the present state of American affairs in England, and the general feeling is that, putting improvement out of the question, no one can see when matters will cease to grow worse. The gigantic railway system of debenture bonds which is one of the controlling interests in the market, is sadly rotten. The distrust seems to be widespread in connection with everything in the shape of stock companies, whether of railway, mines, or anything else; and shares by the ship load, some of them very good too, may be had for as many shillings as they once cost pounds. There is a superabundance of money, the rates of interest are extraordinarily low, but discount is unattainable except upon security enough to satisfy the most extortionate usurer.

THE State Superintendent of Common Schools, has returned from an extended tour through Western Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* ventures to say, "If Jefferson Davis or Gen. Lee were to land in England to-morrow they would be received with every demonstration of respect and admiration."

—It is reported that since Mr. George Peabody destroyed the four thousand begging letters he had received from his fellow Americans, he has received about one thousand more, the writers of all of which are anxious to relieve him of his surplus money.

—The Paris correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* does up a well known character after the following fashion: "One of the offshoots of the rebellion, thrown out as having no savor, good or bad, an unmitigated loafer, an excrescence—such in short as dabbled, bushy-haired, beetle-browed Sanders, of political infamy and bad odor. He lives here very much alone, and may be seen haunting the precincts of the Grand Hotel every day or two, or in the evening sucking straws with a party of Southerners, and now and then, I am ashamed to say, with Northern men. He seems to be utterly without any purpose that we can find out. He is asked to the house of another, and promenade; and has an uneasy, sidelong manner, like Rideriood, in 'Our Mutual Friend,' as if he anticipated an apprehension at every corner.

—Mr. Fox, lately of the Navy Department, in a note to the *Tribune*, contradicting the statement of its Washington correspondent that Prince Gortschakoff told him Russian America is worthless, says he has not seen an article advocating the acquisition which exaggerates its importance, nor an article opposing it as valueless that does not apply equally to Norway, which has the same geographical position and features and similar isothermal lines.

—Mr. Greeley, in relating an interesting incident in his boyhood, lately used the following language: "When I was nine years old, there unexpectedly appeared one day in the village where my father's humble farm was, the clergyman, doctor, lawyer, and perhaps one or two other magnates of our New England rural township, who addressed my parents to this effect: 'Your child or son is so promising as to talent, as eager and rapid a learner, that we think he should have a better education than our common schools afford. We propose, therefore, that he be sent to Phillips's Academy, and thence to college; and we offer, should you choose to intrust him to us, to see that he is thoroughly schooled, without expense to you.' My father blubbered, as I well remember, that he did not know in what manner your opposition may affect my future destiny. Your offers are received with my struggles, nor with the general political situation, and you do not know how difficult it is at present to treat with foreign governments, when one is not certain of the support of Parliament.

—General Garfield is stated to have announced himself in favor of the renomination of Governor Cox. Friends of General Schenck say that he has within a few days expressed his determination to run for one of his name as a candidate, as he prefers running for Congress.

—Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, who fell a victim to his zealous attempts to explore the unknown regions, had a son, who, during the war, ran away from college, came to this country, and enlisted in the army. He joined the Fifth Maine, and was "Report Vincent." When his father learned this, he addressed a remonstrance to Earl Russell, and had his son taken from the ranks